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MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETS TO DISCUSS BEAGLE CHANNEL ISSUE

PY2201544Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0106 GMT 22 Nov 78 PY

[Text of communique released by Military Committee in Buenos Aires on 21 November]

[Text] The Military Committee held a meeting at the Condor building--air force headquarters--at 1630 today, 21 November.

The latest alternatives presented on the conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel were discussed during the meeting, and resolutions which are in accordance with the current situation were adopted.

In addition to the Military Committee, also present at the meeting were the armed forces chiefs of staff, the Argentine ambassador to Chile, the foreign minister, the chief of the joint staff, the secretaries general to the three branches and the Foreign Ministry under secretary.

The meeting ended at 2140.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTEDLY UNAWARE OF CHILE'S OFFER

PY2117324Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 21 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (AFP)--A spokesman of the Argentine Foreign Ministry tonight professed to be unaware of the Chilean proposal to appoint a mediator for the Beagle Channel conflict.

At the same time, the spokesman stated that he knew nothing about receiving a Chilean answer to the Argentine proposal to reach an agreement between the two countries regarding the still pending matters--concerning geographic demarcation--to submit them for the consideration of a mediating government.

The spokesman indicated that the Argentine Foreign Ministry has not received the communique of the Chilean Government in which the latter expressed that direct negotiations regarding the conflict have been exhausted and proposed a meeting of foreign ministers to appoint a government to act as a mediator.

The Chilean communique was reported tonight by international news agencies.

Despite the spokesman's professed lack of knowledge on the matter, reliable sources indicated that the communique released in Santiago will be discussed during tomorrow's meeting of the Military Committee.

Throughout the day, it was possible to observe intense activity throughout the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

LAMBRUSCHINI DISCUSSES BORDER CONFLICT, ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY2200234Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1425 GMT 21 Nov 78 PY

[Text] La Plata, 21 Nov (TELAM)--Referring to negotiations with Chile on the southern border conflict, Navy Commander Adm Armando Lambruschini stated today that Argentina has not yet proposed a mediator but that it would accept one under certain conditions and would provide the mediator with all the background information regarding the conflict.

Lambruschini made this statement to local and Buenos Aires reporters during an inspection tour he made of the naval military school this morning.

The naval commander stated that he was not aware of any reply by the Chilean Government to the effect that direct negotiations have been exhausted. He indicated that since he left the federal capital for Rio Santiago, he had not received any official report.

(?Remarking) about the situation mentioned in the previous paragraph, he stated that "Argentina does not agree" with the position assumed by the Chilean Foreign Ministry that the deadline stipulated by the Puerto Montt Act ended with the conclusions of mixed commission No 2. "We feel that the third stage should be submitted for the consideration of the San Martin Palace in order to give it form."

Asked whether Argentina and Chile are closer to peace or to war, the admiral indicated: You know how negotiation is; each party defends its interests. What appears to be a serious situation now may not be 24 hours later. Argentina, however, is not by nature an aggressive country; it is a prudent country which does not seek war for the sake of war. Let this be fully understood.

He finally referred to the difference between an arbiter who makes legal decisions and a mediator who, as a political entity, only advises but cannot impose his opinion.

He noted that the Chilean foreign minister continues saying that negotiations have ended, and he added that we are awaiting an answer to President Videla's second note.

He also said that there is consensus among the population that the Chilean Foreign Ministry is delaying the problem to gain time and that Argentina is remaining impassive to all this. He said in this regard that we are not impassive; during negotiations we have to wait for answers. Answers have no deadline and must, therefore, be awaited.

When asked again about the possibility that this delaying tactic may persist and about the position that would be adopted by the Argentine Government should this be the case, Admiral Lambruschini stated that our desire is to end it soon and to make a decision in this regard within a period of approximately 10 days, but that will be established later. Anyway, we want to put an end to this. That is our intention, he added.

Asked about the armed forces' position regarding the conflict with Chile, the navy commander emphasized that the three branches have had the same spirit.

He was then asked about the navy's opinion of the country's economic situation, and he said that the navy is following the economic process with the same concern and that a solution is now being sought to this situation, citing as examples recession and the deterioration of salaries. He said that the current salary problem could also bring about social tension and that is our concern.

Asked about possible economic implications of the conflict with Chile, he said that the recent incorporation of the two corvettes purchased from France has nothing to do with the conflict but that they are part of a long-term modernization program which began at the start of last year. In this regard, he mentioned the plan to build submarines in the country within a period of 10 years.

He then recalled that in seeking to equip the navy, he had taken a trip abroad as chief of the navy staff and that he had the opportunity to purchase the two corvettes, which were offered on a silver platter, and he took advantage of the opportunity to update the navy's equipment.

He also referred to the revamping of Mentor airplanes from the United States, which are now obsolete, for the naval aviation school, pointing out that these new planes are now used by students at the naval aviation school in the United States.

Returning to the subject of the border conflict with Chile and the influence which foreign powers may be imposing on it, Admiral Lambruschini stated that here we should appreciate how other countries react, citing as an example of President Carter in the Middle East conflict. He said that although the pope, the United Nations, the United States, the OAS, etc. are interested in world peace, there are not obvious and definite pressures being brought to bear on any of the warring nations in the world.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ RESPONDS TO CRITICS OF ECONOMIC POLICY

PY212249Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1514 GMT 21 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (NA)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz today stated that he does not wish "to argue with anybody" about the criticism issued by several sectors against his economic policy. He alluded that these criticisms "were characteristic of Argentina's impatience, something which has caused us a lot of harm in the past."

Regarding salaries, Martinez de Hoz said that he will not make any statement about salaries "because it creates expectations which are harmful for workers and for all those who perceive a fixed income." He appealed to the mass media, "particularly newspapers, to be prudent and to help us avoid creating these expectations." The economy minister made these and other statements during an interview he granted to the "Gente de Hoy" radio program, which is broadcast daily on Buenos Aires Radio El Mundo. Martinez de Hoz also discussed several aspects of his recent trip to Brazil, where he attended a meeting of the Chicago foreign relations council.

Martinez de Hoz said that the objective of this meeting which was attended by representatives from several Western European countries, the United States and Latin America was to exchange points of view about problems and trends affecting this Atlantic region. He added that the meeting "fostered an exchange of opinions and experiences."

He noted that during the meeting "there was a lot of interest shown in Argentina's economic trend and the results it is achieving." He added that "one of the things which created a good impression was that Argentina, despite undergoing a very difficult process, was able to avoid unemployment."

Regarding the 1979 budget, the economy minister recognized that "it will be a very important tool" in his future administration. He added that "it will also be a valuable tool for continuing the struggle against inflation."

He added: "We are making great efforts to achieve a decrease in overall expenses of the 1979 budget and I believe we will be able to come out with something very positive in this regard."

The economy minister reasserted that the treasury's deficit for 1978 "will be 2 percent instead of 1 percent as we had hoped." But he noted that "there will not be monetary issuance by the Central Bank on a net annual basis to cover the deficit. Instead, it will be covered by obtaining external credit."

Martinez de Hoz explained that the public sector's overall deficit, which initially had been estimated at 4 percent, will not be increased to 5 percent as a result of the treasury's increased deficit.

Regarding the inflation index, which is continually causing concern among the population, and the latest increase in tariffs, which may be interpreted as a vicious circle, Martinez de Hoz stated that "the basis of this vicious circle is the price index."

He explained that "the increase in the price index is generally considered as the absolute equivalent of the inflation index, which is not the case and we are growing tired of repeating that."

He noted in this regard: "For example, this last month we have been able to exert a strong influence on the inflation of prices of meat and other food products. The fact that there has been a shortage in the meat supply, causing an increase in prices, does not mean that there has been an increase in inflation."

Answering questions regarding the latest criticism from several national sectors against the economic policy enforced by the Economy Ministry, Martinez de Hoz said: "I do not wish to start an argument with anybody."

He added that the statement he made during a speech delivered to the Argentine construction chamber "is still in force," and he noted: "We have always said that this is a medium-term project. And 2 and 1/2 years of this administration is not a medium-term deadline but a short one."

He concluded that "it is completely premature, therefore, to try to draw conclusions from the general and final objectives which we have proposed for the economic program. This, furthermore, is characteristic of Argentina's impatience, which is something that has caused a lot of harm in the past.

OFFICIAL GIVES DETAILS OF PARANA AGREEMENT WITH USSR

PY211921Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1129 GMT 21 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (NA)--Anibal Blancos, administrator of Water and Energy Enterprise has given a detailed report on the agreement signed by that state enterprise and the Soviet firm Tekhnopromeksport, which will provide technical assistance for the study of the middle Parana hydroelectric project and will develop the preliminary project at a cost of $4.8 million.

Blanco said at a press conference yesterday that the studies for the multiple-exploitation complex, which will be located 25 km northeast of the Hernandarias tunnel under the river, will take 2 years.

He explained that apart from the $4.5 million to be paid for the Soviet support services, there will be an additional cost of $14 million for salaries to Argentine experts, the mobilization of the necessary means for the study and the purchase and installation of equipment.

Blanco stressed that one of the advantages of the agreement is the delivery of equipment for the studies, a purchase which will amount to $2 million out of a total of $4.5 million of the contract.

He also referred to the financing of the project and its execution in 2 years, that is, after the conclusion of the studies. Blanco said that no decision has yet been made regarding this matter.

He also stressed that the financing of the project will have to be secured before its beginning, saying that the preliminary study must be finished first in order to do this properly.

Blanco further explained that the exploitation of the middle Parana will permit the installation of a power plant of 2,300 megawatts, and when the northern project is built, about 40 km north of the City of Esquina in Corrientes Province, installed capacity in the middle Parana will total 5,600 megawatts, which is somewhat more than 50 percent of the installed capacity of the Water and Energy Enterprise at the end of 1977.

He was asked whether Itaipu could in any way affect the middle Parana power complex and he replied that "the Brazilian and Paraguayan project will not affect the Parana river below it if it is operated in accordance with international rules."

He concluded by stating that a calculation was made toward the end of 1976 according to which the project would cost [words indistinct] and by reporting that the water and Energy Enterprise has so far spent 4 million man-hours on the middle Parana studies, with the cooperation of the naval hydrographic service and other state organizations.

TRADE SECRETARY DISCUSSES TALKS IN EUROPE

PY2121111Y Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 19 Nov 78 p 2 PY

[Text] Trade secretary Alejandro Estrada indicated today on his return from a trip to Italy and France that the principal objective of his trip was that of trying to obtain participation "in the export of industrial products to EEC countries which at this time are importing large amounts of these products without Argentine participation in this trade flow." Nevertheless, Estrada warned that "only one visit of this nature does not imply that benefits are being handed out on a silver platter but that paths are being opened and a working methodology for continuity is being established." Estrada made these remarks this morning at Ezeiza International Airport. He also noted that during his trip, he spoke with ministers and important state and private businessmen's groups. He commented that through these contacts he explained "the nature of the economic program, the new systems of temporary imports, the law for the transfer of technology, etc." He added that in France, he also talked with Jacques Chirac, the current mayor of Paris; with Chaban Delmas, the president of the assembly; and also with influential people in the political sector."

He explained that the talks were of a similar nature: that of explaining the existing possibilities for integration between Argentina and Italy; describing the extensive public works projects, the current difficulties Argentina is having with the EEC and what the EEC's role is regarding that issue; and, basically, discussing industrial exports to Europe and other countries. Estrada pointed out the "surprising" interest found in the countries which were visited regarding the desire to participate in trade with Argentina as well as participating in the large projects which are being undertaken here. The desire to participate is so great that "missions are being organized for the purpose of visiting our country." Answering a question, Estrada indicated that he will talk with Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz to "explain the results of the trip and study courses of action in order to follow up these initiatives." Regarding the objective of increasing industrial exports, he said that the effective action of Argentine exporters will be paramount. "In addition," he remarked, "some people from the machinery sector who traveled with me discovered formidable possibilities."

LA NACION CRITICIZES EUROPEAN PROTECTIONISM

PY211838Y Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Nov 78 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Wool and the European Common Market"]

[Text] It has been announced that the European Common Market is studying the possibility of imposing quotas on imports of combed wool "tops" from our country. Even though shipments of this product have increased lately, their quantity is still not of significant importance.

This is undoubtedly one more link in the protectionist chain to which the European Economic Community [EEC] has accustomed us. Now, this chain encompasses not only agricultural products, but is also establishing a foothold in the industrial sector, in accordance with a general tendency which has been affecting the world economy.

We have excessive instances of agricultural protectionism affecting meats, as well as cereals and dairy products. In the case of our meat exports, excessively high and fluctuating tariffs are levied on them. These tariffs become even higher when there is greater difference between our prices and those in the EEC. In the case of dairy products--and meats also--the protection involves the allocation of extraordinary subsidies for exports of powdered milk, butter, cheese, etc. In this way, the tendency is to eliminate these products which have accumulated as a result of the system of artificial prices. Not only can we not compete there in some fields, but dumping is also used in all markets, including our own. "Voluntary agreements" are reached when they do not want to impose quotas forcefully, thus obliging the exporting country to choose the lesser evil through self-restriction of shipments.

In the case of combed wool, it would not be a matter of agricultural protection, but a typically industrial consideration. The EEC is not a strong wool producer. Quite the contrary, it buys a great deal of wool. That is why the eventual restriction of combed wool imports does not follow the traditional line of agricultural protection. In effect, it is part of a broader movement for general restriction in world trade. We already know about the war of commercial barriers taking place between the United States, Japan and the EEC in the fields of steel, televisions, automobiles, shipping, etc. This forms an interdependent complex with the existing imbalances in the international financial market. It is appropriate to point out that the sectors in which we see the most intense defensive attitude are those which have been steadily losing their competiviness because of a decline in investment caused by technological decadence, etc, or in some cases because of a resistance to the disappearance of some activities which should be replaced by others unless the country is to lose its competitive edge.

The old European textile industry, which was born in England at the end of the 18th centruy and spurred the Industrial Revolution, seems to have come upon difficult times and is trying to put the brakes on foreign competition. Such protective measures, as well as others which are appearing more and more frequently, are hindering the negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT], the purpose of which is precisely the opposite. For all these reasons, and without discarding the use of the best negotiating instruments which can be employed to confront the EEC, our country whould continue to work vigorously for the expansion of its foreign trade into new and little-explored areas.

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES FUDP PERMISSION TO HOLD RALLY

PY2120147 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 78 PY

[Summary] A Radio Panamericana newsman has interviewed Interior Minister Faustino Rico Toro. The minister categorically stated that the government will not authorize any type of rallies planned for this weekend.

As is known, the Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP] has planned a rally for the purpose of showing, through the free expression of mass opinion, that the government cannot claim to have the monopoly of [words indistinct] and still less try to impose its points of view.

The interior minister said: [Begin recording] We have received reports that there are people interested in creating troublesome situations at the rally which might cause harm to the Bolivian people. There have been reports in the press lately that the rally will be held all the same and that no permit is needed at all. I believe, however, that all public acts within the country must always be authorized by competent officials who can take necessary precautions. [end recording]

Rico Toro added that the problem had been explained to FUDP representatives along with the additional information that extremists will reportedly try to take advantage of the opportunity to create situations that would signify problems for the government in the future.

The interior minister stated that the government will formally oppose the FUDP plans. He said: [Begin recording] I have clearly explained that the government does not accept and will not permit the rally since the atmosphere of tranquillity, democracy and social peace could be disturbed. I appeal to the citizens to maintain their calm on a level of peaceful coexistence, love of fatherland and freedom. [end recording]

Nevertheless, the FUDP has insisted in the last few days that it will hold the rally, notwithstanding the interior minister's official statement.

The FUDP insists that elections should be held in 1979, and the party will therefore hold a number of public activities in various parts of La Paz. Hernan Siles Zuazo, top leader of the FUDP, has referred to the matter in the following way: [Begin recording] The country is experiencing a de facto situation. The FUDP has decided to call a rally for the majority sectors of the city at Garita de Lima next Friday at 1600. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo then told Radio Panamericana that the FUDP has the firm intention of contributing to the solution of the serious problems of the country. He stated: [Begin recording] Our meeting next Friday will be a peaceful meeting in defense of the economic rights and the natural wealth of the country, and it will also be a reassertion of democracy and its progress by means of elections in 1979. [end recording]

Former President Hernan Siles Zuazo concluded by referring to the government program of the FUDP: [Begin recording] If we take over the government, our basic aim will be to establish a democratic, pluralistic government, respecting all ideological trends and the participation of mine and city workers and peasants in the exercise of power. We have also said recently that we would propose a constitutional government with participation by the armed forces in the exercise of power, that the virtuous tendencies in the armed forces should share in government responsibility together with the people. [end recording]

MINISTER ACCUSES LABOR OF USING PRESSURE TACTICS

FY211233Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 78 FY

[Excerpt] The minister of labor and rural development, Col Jose Quiroz Antequera, said that pressure tactics are being used by the labor sector in the dialog which the government is trying to implement with the workers. He also stated that the government will not accept pressure of any kind and added that the latest situation created by the La Paz transportation workers has caused serious concern in the armed forces government.

After returning from Tarija, the minister provided the following answer to this question:

[Begin recording] [Question] Is there a dialog with the labor sector, Mr Minister?

[Quiroz] There is no lack of willingness on the part of the government. The fact is that they [the labor sector] are now using pressure tactics to solve their problems and we cannot allow this. The government has granted an unrestricted amnesty. We are working toward mutual respect, we are implementing dialog in all sectors of the nation and we are leading the nation toward constitutionalization. [words indistinct] The fact is that we are not receiving an adequate response. You see, strikes and work stoppages and other types of pressure tactics cannot benefit our people. We believe that with understanding and dialog we can overcome the problems without the use of pressure. [end recording]

Minister Quiroz believes that applying pressure cannot be a positive factor in a democratization process or when a country is seeking this objective. With respect to the last strike, he was emphatic in stating: [Begin recording] I have to talk with everyone. [words indistinct] They ask for a dialog, and I believe that dialog is talking and seeking ways to solve our problems which would not damage authority, the nation's economy or the enterprises because the enterprises are important as a source of employment. The solutions also should not adversely affect the welfare of the workers. [end recording]

USSR TRADE MISSION VIEWS INCREASED TIN PURCHASES

FY170223Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Nov 78 FY

[Text] The Soviet Union is interested in increasing its purchases of Bolivian tin concentrate within the framework of the trade accord in effect between the two countries. This was stated by the members of the USSR mission which is visiting La Paz.

The Soviet trade mission arrived in Bolivia recently to view the progress of the construction of the tin volatilization plant in La Palca, Potosi Department. As is well known, this plant is being built by USSR Machinoeksport technicians and personnel of the Bolivian Mining Corporation.

According to the members of the USSR mission, their government is interested in acquiring larger quantities of Bolivian tin concentrate in line with the provisions of the trade accord in effect between the two governments.

During the first 8 months of this year, the USSR purchased more than $35 million worth of Bolivian tin, thus becoming the third most important buyer of Bolivian tin after the United States and the United Kingdom.

The interest of the Soviet Union was conveyed to Mines and Metallurgy Minister Col Jorge Echazu during a meeting which this official held with the members of the USSR mission and the USSR Ambassador in La Paz Boris Kazantsev.

The USSR mission also visited Potosi and reported to Minister Echazu about the progress attained in the construction of the La Palca volatilization plant. This mining complex, which will greatly help the development of Potosi Department, is being financed with a loan granted by the USSR. It is also known that another tin volatilization plant, the largest in this part of the continent, will be built in Machacamarca, a few kilometers from the City of Oruro.

EL DIARIO ARGUES AGAINST RENEWED RELATIONS WITH CHILE

PY172020Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 14 Nov 78 p 2 PY

[By Fernando Diez de Medina]

[Text] Nobody has a monopoly on patriotism or on being right. This is why it is prudent and sensible to respect other ideas and not to believe that our own are better.

So much has been said about the problem of a port that it is difficult to see one's way through the cobweb of theses, contradictions and freely-stated disagreements. We believe that these disagreements are due to the dictates of conscience and were proclaimed with sincerity.

It is believed that there could be a renewal of diplomatic relations with Chile if there were any indication of a sincere intention to allow us a sovereign return to the Pacific without territorial compensation.

Vain Hope, Vain Illusion

It would be useless to renew relations with Chile in view of the following basic concepts:

1. Because the bad faith of the Chileans, which has continued for 100 years, will not change. It must not be forgotten that it was denounced by, among others, Guillermo Gutierrez Vea--Murguia, former ambassador to Santiago and the last Bolivian negotiator.

2. Because experience shows that Chile is handy with promises and efforts to establish links, yet in fact denies them with guile, subtlety, delays and tricks which have always reduced our hopes to nothing. Bilateral negotiation with Chile is not advisable after 100 years of tricks and lies.

3. Because the Chilean concept of the corridor north of Arica is the only concept accepted by that country and it includes a territorial exchange, a point which is unanimously rejected by Bolivia. In addition, even the granting of this insignificant corridor (which is no advantage for us) does not depend on Chile but on Peru, which has no desire to see territory which once belonged to it being used for our sea outlet.

4. Because the Peruvian Constituent Assembly, presided over by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, has just announced that Peru will never renounce its attempts to recover Arica and Tarapaca. It would therefore be imprudent to maintain the concept of an outlet north of Arica, which would mean a future war with Peru.

5. Because Chile is very resourceful and inventive in saying no and is very hard-headed and arrogant when the time comes for seeking solutions, as demonstrated when, with a scratch of a pen, it reduced by half Bolivia's proposal of an enclave in the south, leaving it mutilated with only a corridor north of Arica. It proposed in return an unjust, out-of-proportion solution disgustingly favorable to its interests which contained humiliating conditions and even included a territorial exchange, which we Bolivians do not accept.

For these and other reasons it would be useless to renew relations knowing beforehand--there is a lot of experience to prove this--that it is not possible to believe in Chilean sincerity and that this usurping country will always outmaneuver Bolivian desires in bilateral negotiations.

But there is not only the uselessness of establishing links with Chile; there are also the many dangers which we have experienced since 1975.

If diplomatic relations were renewed, Chile would obtain the following advantages at Bolivia's expense:

1. It would again peacefully invade us with technicians, unemployed, professionals and unsavory characters like those who caused outrages in our country.

2. It would freely reinforce its espionage services in Bolivia.

3. It would maintain a favorable trade balance and would palm off onto us its manufactured goods and every type of product, in detriment to national industry.

4. It would continue to enrich itself with the flow of our exports and imports, making every effort to have them flow through Chilean ports.

5. Chile would continue to study and readjust its plans for geopolitical expansion over our Altiplano, as it is doing now when it changes border markers.

6. It would use its more developed economy to pressure ours, trying to keep us dependent on port and customs facilities and trade.

7. Using the lure of our own port, which it will never grant through bilateral negotiations, Chile would obtain every political, social and economic advantage, taking advantage of Bolivia's traditional ingenuousness or good faith.

8. Feigning friendship, and with its usual capability, it would make every effort to change the current Chilenophobia into Chilenofilia, trying to smash national unity regarding the return of our seacoast.

In sum: There is so much danger in renewing relations and letting ourselves be invaded again by "Rotos" [Argentine, Bolivian and Peruvian nickname for Chileans] that it would be redundant to list further adverse consequences of renewing "friendship" with them.

I insist: All ideas are to be respected. I do not doubt that they are expressed with patriotism and good faith. But candidness has its limits. It is not possible to believe in Chile's friendship, good faith and the desire to allow us to return to the sea when 100 years of tricks have shown the contrary.

The national thesis must be one of truth and dignity: political reality, geographical reintegration, the seeking of continental influence and not being hypnotized by a strip or a corridor north of Arica.

We do not now believe in promises or alleged good intentions. We want immediate results. Relations with Chile based only on promises and announcements of resolving our landlocked situation? No! We now demand concrete solutions, an extensive and sovereign port with dignity; after this happens, friendship and understanding, which to be sincere must be based on specific realities.

Chile's good disposition is not enough. It is necessary that there be concrete and not illusory facts.

We emphasize: A final solution for returning the Pacific to us will be possible only through tripartite negotiations with the inclusion of Peru and under international mediation of American powers which will guarantee an equitable solution for the three nations and a durable peace in the southern cone.

Meanwhile, we must turn our backs to Chile and avoid falling into another trap which Pinochet and Cubillos are preparing.

Diplomatic relations with the usurper? First, the just geographical and economic reparation: our extensive and sovereign outlet to the sea, without compensation.

BRIEFS

TORTURES DENOUNCED--La Paz, 10 Nov (AFP)--Through a public letter, Rosario Chacon de Garcia charged that her husband, lawyer Oscar Garcia, and his cellmates Enrique Sanchez and Angel Cardona were tortured by uniformed and civilian agents. She added that her husband is recovering in a local clinic from the blows he received which fractured two of his ribs. This is the first report of torture made in Bolivia since general and unrestricted amnesty was granted on 18 January. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 11 Nov 78 PY]

MINERS DECLARE STRIKE--La Paz, 16 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that about 3,000 miners declared a general strike against the state mining company in Siete Suyos, located about 750 kilometers south of La Paz. The strikers are demanding salary increases and improvements in benefits from the state firm which controls 70 percent of the Bolivian mining industry. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 16 Nov 78 PY]

TUPAC KATARI NEWSPAPER--The first issue of the newspaper TUPAC KATARI, published by the TUPAC Katari Indian movement, will circulate today in honor of a new anniversary of the sacrifice of Indian caudillo Julian Apaza. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Nov 78 p 2 PY]

SILVER, LEAD SMELTING COMPLEX--Potosi, 10 Nov (PRESENCIA)--President Juan Pereda today officially announced the construction of a lead and silver smelting complex in Carachipampa and presented the decree by which the Central Bank of Bolivia will guarantee the credit for the construction of the complex. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 11 Nov 78 pp 1, 12 PY]

FRG FINANCING--The FRG Government has granted more than $10 million to Bolivia to finance a program aimed at increasing mining production of silver and lead. This report was released by Wilfried Gruber, charge d'affaires of the FRG Embassy in Bolivia. He also stated that his country has decided to grant a $40-million credit to Bolivia for the construction of a silver and lead smelting complex. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 11 Nov 78 p 9 PY]

MDB 'AUTHENTIC' FACTION PICKS UP STRENGTH

PY220113Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Nov 78 p 9 PY

[Text] The bloc of Authentics [the liberal faction of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, MDB] came out stronger after this year's election since most of its members were reelected and a significant group of new politicans, who were elected for the first time, has joined it. There are states, however, such as Piaui, where there are no Authentics and where the entire composition acts on extremely narrow grounds. All in all, the group had 17 federal deputies reelected and obtained the support of 21 new deputies.

Most of the new members of the Authentic bloc came from the states of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, and Minas Gerais State. Compensating for the lack of Authentics in Rio Grande do Norte State, the following were elected in Rio de Janeiro State: Modesto da Silveira, Marcelo Cerqueira and Edson Khair. The latter has yet to complete his term in the State Legislative Assembly.

Deputies Tarcisio Delgado and Genival Tourinho were reelected in Minas Gerais State. Businessman Ronan Tito was elected among the candidates who promoted popular issues in their campaign. Also virtually elected are Jose Edgard Amorim Pereira, a university professor; and Fued Dib, former mayor of Ituiutaba.

In Rio de Janeiro State, Deputies Walter Silva and J. C. de Araujo Jorge were reelected, and Councilman Jorge Gama--following the trail of state Deputy Francisco Amaral, an Authentic of the State Legislative Assembly--was elected [federal deputy] with the votes he obtained in Nova Iguacu, the largest source of electors in the interior of Rio de Janeiro State.

While no Authentics were elected in Maranhao State, Deputy Pase de Andrade was reelected in Ceara State. Authentic Deputies Marcondes Gadelha and Antonio Carlos de Oliveira were also reelected in Paraiba and Mato Grosso do Sul states, respectively. Authentic Deputy Jeronimo Santana was reelected in the Federal Territory of Rondonia.

Max Mauro was elected federal deputy for the first time in Espirito Santo State. The following federal deputies were reelected in Rio Grande do Sul State: Alceu Collares, Getulio Dias, Joao Gilberto, Odacir Klein, and Lidovino Fanton; and the following were elected for the first time: Waldir Pires, Jose Bonifacio Fregapani and Eloar Guazzelli.

Francisco Pinto, who had lost his mandate in 1975 after being convicted by the Supreme Court pursuant to charges brought against him by the government for having offended General Pinochet, has now been elected again as federal deputy from Bahia State. Marcelo Cordeiro and Elquisson Soares were also elected in this state. Jakson Barreto and Tertuliano Azevedo are two new Authentic deputies elected in Sergipe State. An Authentic deputy was also elected in Acre: Aluizio Bezerra.

Fernando Lira was reelected and Roberto Freire and Marcus Cunha were elected federal deputies for the first time in Pernambuco State. The following were reelected in Sao Paulo State: Alberto Goldmann, Airton Soares, Joao Cunha and Freitas Nobre; and the following were elected for the first time: Ralph Biasi, Antonio Russo, Audalio Dantas, Del Bosco Amaral and Benedito Marcilio.

DEPUTY GUIMARAES ISSUES STATEMENT ON MDB VICTORIES

PY210053Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, national president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], has made the following political statement in Sao Paulo: We won a battle but not the war. He added: We must remain united to establish a democratic regime in Brazil. Only then could we state that we have achieved a complete victory.

MDB CONGRESSMEN OPPOSE POLITICAL REORGANIZATION

PY211705Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 21 Nov 78 PY

[Text] After the unofficial recess [receso branco], the discussion of new political proposals was intensified today in Congress, especially the reorganization of political parties.

National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] congressmen, who came back to Brazilia yesterday, support the reorganization of political parties, while opposition congressmen advocate the maintenance of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], contending that the two-party system should not be dismantled until the country achieves full democracy.

ARENA federal Deputy Alvaro Valle, who obtained the largest number of ARENA votes in Rio de Janeiro State supports the reorganization of parties and considers it a pressing need to end the two-party system. [ARENA] Senators Luiz Viana Filho and Daniel Krieger, and Deputy Marco Maciel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, have also expressed their support for the reorganization of political parties. Deputy Maciel noted that politicians should comply with the provisions approved through constitutional amendment No 11, which authorizes congressmen to change parties without losing their mandate.

MDB Deputies Rosa Flores, Jeronimo Santana, Aldo Fagundes and Antonio Pontes have stated that the proposal to end the two-party system was inspired by the government to weaken the opposition. MDB Senator Marcos Freire regarded as absurd the government's intention to dismantle political parties every 10 years. Freire believes that since the MDB has become part of the national heritage it must survive.

MDB Senator Roberto Saturnino Braga stated that the government proposed the reorganization of political parties to weaken the opposition for the next year's great electoral battle, and to pave the way for the succession of both governors and the president of the republic.

JORNAL DO BRASIL SPECULATES ON NEW ARENA HIERARCHY

PY212340Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Nov 78 2 PY

[Text] As election results are known and as information from the Planalto Palace becomes available, the names of the principal "chieftains" of the official party who will support Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo in Congress are coming to the fore. And it is probable that the hierarchy to be established among these "chieftains" will be the determining factor when the time comes to decide on a civilian successor for General Figueiredo.

Judging from the past 15 November elections, the highest ranking "chieftain" within the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] will be Bahia's Governor-elect Antonio Carlos Magalhaes. The next in line will be Senator Petronio Portella, whose status is anchored not so much in his victory in the irrelevant State of Piaui as in his merits as a capable congressman. Parana State's Governor-elect and former Education Minister Ney Braga should be next but his position in ARENA's new lineup will be weakened on the one hand by the victory of Jose Richa, senatorial candidate of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, but on the other will be buttressed by substantial victories in the elections for the Federal Chamber of Deputies and for the State Legislative Assembly.

A seat in the "chieftains" great council should be reserved for Virgilio Tavora, Ceara's future governor and leader of the great electoral victory there. Another seat should go to Jose Sarney, who was reelected as senator for Maranhao. [paragraph continues]

The official party, therefore--unlike the PSD [Socialist Democratic Party, in existence before the 1964 revolution] in 1946--will not be loaded with leaders from the large states, with the exception of Parana and Bahia. The 1978 ARENA will have leaders coming from medium and small states in the northeast. But--like the PSD in 1946--ARENA will have its main source of political support both in the executive branch, with its strong ramifications in the states, and in the state-owned enterprises.

Antonio Carlos Magalhaes [ARENA governor-elect of Bahia State] scored big in the recent 15 November elections--a margin of more than 600,000 votes is expected for his [ARENA senatorial] candidate Lomanto Junior--except in the city where he had been mayor, Salvador, where voting for the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] was surprisingly heavy. The impressive number of votes obtained by Francisco Pinto, MDB candidate for the Federal Chamber of Deputies, does not hurt Magalhaes because the MDB candidate was bound to strongly further his political career in the 15 November elections regardless of what Magalhaes did.

Congress President Petronio Portella came out ahead in a small state where he inflicted a defeat not only on the MDB, which had not even presented a senatorial candidate, but on the ARENA-2 [dissident] faction which had joined with the MDB to launch Alberto Silva as its candidate. However, Piaui could not make a big "chieftain." Senator Portella will be important in ARENA's new ranks because he is certainly the most powerful and most respected congressman today.

Virgilio Tavora did what he wanted in Ceara, but it will not be likely for him to have, in the new ARENA ranks, as easy a green light as Antonio Carlos Magalhaes and Petronio Portella will have through the Planalto corridors. Jose Sarney did not present any sensational performance in 1978: He did exactly what was expected of him, i.e. win the election for the Senate from the word go. It is likely that in the new ARENA lineup in Brasilia, Sarney will have no more influence than what he has by virtue of a competent congressional career. But Sarney should be just behind the first line of great new ARENA "chieftains."

The future governor of Minas Gerais should also sit in the council of "chieftains" since his performance was very much like that of Ney Braga in Parana. Francelino Pereira lost the Senate but won majorities for the Federal Chamber of Deputies and the State Legislative Assembly. The MDB was assured a majority in the Minas Gerais delegation for the Federal Chamber of Deputies. Francelino Pereira kept saying that he would win that majority by 3 or 4 deputies. And by the latest projections he should win that majority by 7 deputies.

No "chieftain" was made in the southern region. This is understandable considering the mediocrity of the governors of Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo, Amaral de Souza and Paulo Maluf, respectively. Of course from the standpoint of political ability Paulo Maluf is several notches above Laudo Natel, the original appointee of Planalto Palace.

The lack of enough impact on the present southern electorate by the new ARENA deprives Delfim Netto, for instance, of the chance of becoming one of the strong "chieftains" as he wanted. In addition to Rio de Janeiro, where the idea of opposition is to follow Chagas Freitas, Sao Paulo inflicted the most overwhelming defeat on ARENA in the 1978 elections--a worse defeat than that in 1974.

BRIEFS

FIAT STRIKE OVER--After a 2-day strike the 4,000 employees of Fiat-Diesel decided last night to return to work and to accept a scaled 7-to-15 precent salary increase above government-authorized level. The workers also got free night transportation, immunity for union leaders, a salary based on 240 hours per month and no punishment for the strike. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Nov 78 PY]

OPPOSITION PAPER LA PALABRA VIEWS ROYO AS 'PUPPET'

PA181616Y David Panama LA PALABRA in Spanish 8-15 Nov 78 p 2 PA

[Editorial: "Puppet"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 11 October ceremonies, there was talk of a "transfer of power" that was supposed to have taken place on that date.

Even though it is not hard to give the lie to that alleged transfer of power, since the functions of the preceding president were limited to mere protocol ceremonies due to the concentrations of power placed in the chief of government's hands, it is convenient to voice some considerations regarding the new form that the dictatorship has assumed within its strategy of perpetuation.

It is no secret to anybody in Panama that real power remains in the hands of the military and that the least disobedience by the purported president would suffice to bring on reprimands or, in case of rebelliousness--which, by the way we do not think possible--a bloodless overthrow and return to the de facto regime begun in 1968.

Such speculation seems empty, however, because civilian rule currently depends completely on the military. As if that were not enough, the supergeniuses of local communism introduced a change (Article 167) in the national constitution which permits a real political and juridical aberration: Both the president and vice president of the republic can delegate their power to other public servants or corporations.

Interpreted in its natural and obvious sense, the article permits the duties of the executive branch to pass to the chief of the National Guard or any corporation and that could well be the Communist Party Directorate, which is a corporation.

The foregoing dispels all doubts and ingenuous hopes of those who went ahead and viewed the pompous ceremonies that we are commenting on as an augur of democratization for our long-suffering and abused country. On the contrary--and the purge of the high-ranking National Guard officers confirms it--the great pact [presumably between the government and the Communist Party] has been ratified and the dark shadows of communist despotism are enveloping us, as if we had not experienced enough misfortune already.

PEOPLE'S BROAD FRONT PARTY OUTLINES PLATFORM

PA202339Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Nov 78 pp 1, 31 PA

[Political declaration issued by People's Broad Front Party at plenary session on 18 November 1978]

[Text] The People's Broad Front Party [FRAMPO] voices its pleasure at the achievements of this plenary assembly. Over 500 party leaders have come to the meeting from all provinces of the country.

FRAMPO's existence is increasingly justified; This is shown by thousands of men and women from the cities and rural areas. The party's image is growing in the eyes of public opinion due to its clarity, simplicity and depth. Thousands of Panamanians understand FRAMPO's platform and express their agreement with it.

The party, founded after a year of consistent activity by its members, has known how to firmly maintain its position of defender of the nation's great patriotic conquests and the social advances of the process. However, FRAMPO has retained its image as a discriminating and introspective party. Our party does not hesitate; we will continue to point out problems. The party will continue to be a guide toward the most consistent solutions.

The country has advanced. The political process unleashed in 1968 has given the nation profoundly significant victories.

During the struggle for the Torrijos-Carter treaty, our fatherland recovered its dignity completely.

The republic has entered into a new stage following the ratification of the treaties and the shift toward civilian government.

The national consensus points to the establishment of democracy with participation by the various currents of Panamanian thought.

This democracy can be established only through true political parties.

The democratization the country is undergoing results from the people's desire to work in an organized and disciplined manner to solve the dire problems plaguing the enormous majority of Panamanians.

Unemployment continues to exist in the country. There are over 70,000 jobless. The gap between the labor supply and demand is widening. A large percentage of our youth are looking for jobs. Some 12,000 teachers and other graduates annually have scant possibilities of finding a job. Unemployment and underemployment among professionals are alarming. Thousands of Panamanians are underemployed because, in fact, over half of those employed receive an average monthly salary of 130 balboas. One cannot provide for a family in this country with a salary like that. Pensioners are suffering from the lack of a pension readjustment policy. The cost of living is constantly increasing, especially for the cost of food, medicine and housing.

Illiteracy (there are over 225,000 illiterates, mainly in the rural areas), the lack of tillable land, low productivity and malnutrition affect half a million men, women and children in the countryside.

Seventy percent of the children suffer from some degree of malnutrition. Juvenile crime and begging by children are on the increase.

Despite the government's efforts, thousands of Panamanians still live in pitiful condition. Shanty towns exist and are growing in number in the suburbs of Panama City and Colon.

Meanwhile, we note with apprehension our growing foreign debt. The country already owes approximately 2 billion balboas. Approximately 40 percent of our budget goes to service the foreign debt. This indebtedness is highly dangerous for the country's political and economic independence.

The nation faces a difficult challenge: Implementation of the decolonization program included in the Canal Treaty.

The problems outlined above have made democratization of political life inevitable. Large sectors have undertaken the struggle for a democracy in which all citizens can participate in the search for responsible and objective solutions.

FRAMPO is campaigning. Our objective is to fulfill the party's platform, to full its minimum program.

FRAMPO is concerned about and struggling for a strengthening of the national liberation process. We are working to expand the possibilities of continuing the struggle for the national objectives, safeguarding the social advances and laying the groundwork for a democracy without electoral frauds, a democracy of real participation in the handling of the country's future by social, economic and political sectors which have hitherto been quite ostracized.

Consequently, this assembly of the party invites all workers, peasants, professionals, students and housewives to build a powerful and militant party.

The registration of the party is the first great task this plenary assembly sets for all FRAMPO members, sympathizers and friends.

Go ahead, comrades, let us all register.

Long live FRAMPO!

NATIONAL GUARD MAKES NUMEROUS CHANGES IN COMMAND

PA1704477 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the National Guard, and the members of the National Guard's general staff decided today to make several institutional changes. They announced the retirement of Majors Eustacio Smith, Santiago Puertas and Pablo Garrido and Capt Quinto Gibson. Maj Marcos Justines was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and Captains Guillermo Jose Wong Guizado and Ramon Nonato Lopez were promoted to the rank of major. Lieutenants Felindo Flores, Julio Cesar Paredes and Guillermo Avila were promoted to the rank of captain.

The National Guard also announced the following transfers and appointments: Lt Col Marcos Justines from the 3d Military Zone in Veraguas to chief of the police corps in Panama City; Maj Domingo Ocalagan, chief of military instruction at Fort Cimarron, to chief of the 2d Military Zone in Colon; Maj Guillermo Wong from the 8th Military Zone in Bocas del Toro to chief of the 3d Military Zone in Veraguas; Maj Pacifico Saavedra, military attache at the Central American military organization in Guatemala, to chief of the 4th Military Zone in Herrera; Maj Ricardo Garibaldo, chief of the commander in chief's security escort, to chief of the 5th Military Zone in Chiriqui; Maj Elias Castillo, chief of communications, to chief of the 6th Military Zone in Cocle; Maj Eugenio Corro, chief of the arms service, to chief of the 7th Military Zone in Los Santos; Air Force Lt Rogelio Antonio Morales to chief of the 8th Military Zone in Bocas del Toro; Maj German Torres, from the 1st Military Zone police corps to chief of the 9th Military Zone in Darien; Capt Carlos Arjona Vergara, chief of the 4th Military Zone in Herrera, to chief of the 10th Military Zone in Chorrera.

The National Guard also announced the transfer of 18 majors, captains and lieutenants. Finally, it said that Lt Col Pedro Carlos Ayala, chief of the Panama police corps, was transferred to headquarters.

BRIEFS

LOCAL INVESTMENTS--Eight national companies have signed contracts to take advantage of Law 81 of 22 December 1976 on incentives for production. They plan to invest 9 million balboas in the country. The investments will create 516 jobs. The activities of the companies include the manufacture of clothing and the production of alcohol and liquors, tile and cheese. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Nov 78 PA]

COSTA RICA

CLASH WITH NICARAGUAN NATIONAL GUARD REPORTED AT BORDER

Official Communique

PA220336Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0245 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Dear listeners, here we are at the government house where Presidency Minister Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri and Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey will disclose an official communique:

[Cordero] Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria is going to disclose an initial communique which has been promised to the media and the Costa Rican people. Then the president of the republic himself will disclose a second communique of great importance:

[Echeverria] The press communique says the following:

Maj Rafael Angel Artavia Jaramillo, commander of the public forces stationed in the northern zone watching over and mopping up the border with Nicaragua, reported that there was an incident at 1640 on the northern border near the Cabalzeta River which he described as follows: A patrol made up of six Civil Guard members commanded by Lieutenant Sanchez Carvajal was watching over the zone between Las Vueltas and Penas Blancas. Patrolling was underway between the road and the borderline. Lieutenant Sanchez Carvajal headed the patrol and the rest of its members were at a prudent distance behind him. As he climbed a hill, Lieutenant Sanchez Carvajal was hit, and a grenade thrown by the National Guard injured two Civil Guardsmen who were walking behind him. The rest of the patrol set themselves up behind some rocks in the dale, the lower part of the area.

When they received the foregoing report, Major Artavia Jaramillo and Captain Diaz went to the area at the head of two detachments to aid Lieutenant Sanchez Carvajal's patrol. Meanwhile, National Guardsmen entered Costa Rican territory up to the place where the injured were lying and took them to the higher part of the hill, located on Nicaraguan territory. The detachment led by Captain Diaz was the first to arrive at the site where the rest of the patrol was located and shouted back and forth to the National Guardsmen who were asking to speak with the commanding officer, urging him to come forth unarmed to identify the injured. Captain Diaz did go forth and identified the injured. Then a National Guard helicopter descended in which they transported Lieutenant Sanchez Carvajal's body and the injured, as well as Captain Diaz, who they said should render declarations before Nicaraguan authorities.

Major Artavia Jaramillo arrived as this was taking place and was told by Nicaraguan authorities that Captain Diaz would be returned to Penas Blancas at 2200 today. Aside from that incident there has been no other clash, and the situation is calm all along the border.

The incident occurred on Costa Rican territory. The Civil Guardsmen were duly identified with a band containing the Costa Rican flag on their right arms. They were performing necessary patrols to insure the fulfillment of our country's international commitments.

This is the press communique which relates in a detailed fashion the incidents that took place. As the presidency minister said, there will be a press communique directly from the presidential house in a few minutes which we feel will be of great interest to all of you and the Costa Rican people in general.

Diplomatic Relations Broken

PA220429Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0314 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Reading of communique and message to U.S. President Carter by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo--live]

[Text] [Announcer] The president of the republic will proceed to read another communique, the second to be released, concerning the situation that developed this afternoon in the border region. Here is President Carazo:

[Carazo] Ever since 12 September of this year, the Government of Nicaragua has repeatedly violated Costa Rica's territory and sovereignty. Confirmation of these violations prompted the disapproval by the OAS of the violations of our rights on the part of the government of General Somoza.

In order to comply with our international commitments, in strict observance of the principles included in the charters of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, the Costa Rican Government intensified the vigilance patrols on the northern border. Nevertheless, violations of our airspace and territorial waters continued.

This afternoon, Nicaraguan soldiers attacked a Civil Guard patrol duly identified with arm bands displaying the Costa Rican flag as it was conducting its regular patrol of the border. The incident resulted in the death of Civil Guard member Lieutenant Sanchez Carvajal, who headed the patrol, while soldiers Miguel Alfaro Alfaro and Gabriel Sanabria Alvarado were wounded. The three Costa Rican Civil Guard members were dragged to Nicaraguan territory.

Captain Diaz, who arrived at the scene of the incident to help the stricken patrol, was called by the Nicaraguan authorities to identify the wounded who had been kidnaped. In a gesture of good will, Captain Diaz--who was disarmed, as requested by the Nicaraguan Guardsmen--approached the site where the Costa Rican patrolmen had been dragged. He was also arrested by the National Guard. Captain Diaz, the wounded guards and the body of Lieutenant Sanchez Carvajal were put aboard a helicopter and taken inside Nicaraguan territory.

This new violation of our territory and sovereignty which has caused the shedding of Costa Rican blood, added to the kidnaping on Costa Rican soil of the wounded and the deceit which led to the capture of Captain Diaz, constitute a violation not only of international law, but also of the principles which are the foundation of the rights of man, the pacts of the United Nations and the Inter-American Human Rights Convention.

In view of the above, the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica has adopted the following decisions:

First, to demand the immediate return of the Costa Rican hostages and the body of Lieutenant Sanchez Carvajal.

Second, to break as of this moment diplomatic relations with the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza.

Third, to request that the consultation organ of the OAS meet immediately so that it can learn of the request for the expulsion from that organization of the regime of General Somoza.

San Jose, Costa Rica, 21 November 1978

To the reporters present I wish to add that I have sent the following wire to the President of the United States of America: Deeply concerned over the serious incidents of today in which the Nicaraguan National Guard killed and wounded Costa Rican Civil Guard members on our territory, kidnaping the victims and the officer who was called to identify them, I appeal to you, Mr President, and to your humanitarian principles to intercede with the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua in the urgency that the incident demands for the return of the hostages and the body of the dead officer, victim of this new and unacceptable aggression against Costa Rican sovereignty. [signed] Rodrigo Carazo, president of the Republic of Costa Rica.

Gentlemen of the press, I also wish to announce that about 1 hour ago I informed the members of the OAS [of the communique] through our Ambassador Echeverria Villafranca, thus making official the announcement to all members of the OAS. I must add that we will remain alert and vigilant in our firm defense of Costa Rican sovereignty. Thank you.

Security Minister Interview

PA220511Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0407 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Interview with Juan Jose Echeverria, government and public security minister; place not given--live]

[Text] [Question] Has the Costa Rican Government received any offer of cooperation from any friendly governments?

[Answer] So far, no offer has been received. There has been a permanent offer, however, from the governments of Venezuela and Panama, and we have talked with other friendly governments on the issue. They have all been informed now, as members of the OAS, through our ambassador in Washington.

[Question] Is it true that President Carazo held telephone conversations with General Torrijos and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez?

[Answer] I have not been informed about it, but it is possible. I have been busy with my activities.

[Question] Has your ministry taken any security measures in the northern sector of the country?

[Answer] The guard has been placed on a state of alert throughout the country, and vigilance has been doubled all along the border.

[Question] Has the vigilance been doubled at the Nicaraguan Embassy in view of possible incidents?

[Answer] Naturally. It is our duty to guarantee the utmost security to Ambassador Lacayo and his family. For this purpose, vigilance has seen reinforced in the vicinity of the Nicaraguan Embassy.

Address at Nicaraguan Embassy

PA220640Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0525 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[William Cespedes report from Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica--live]

[Text] There is a large crowd here at the embassy. All of them are men. They are beginning to throw stones at the embassy building even though Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has asked them to go to the Public Security Ministry to begin [words indistinct] in case they are needed.

They have remained here. They have already broken some windows and the police are preparing to take action.

Here is [words indistinct] the public security minister is giving orders to several patrol cars here. He is asking for a loudspeaker to address the large number of people who are in front of the (?embassy). The public security minister is trying to convince these people not to engage in violence against the Nicaraguan Embassy. We are going to try to cover what the minister is telling them. Here is the public security minister:

[Echeverria Brealey] I want to ask all the people who are here to please cooperate with the authorities. The country needs to have the moral authority to struggle against the Nicaraguan regime. Therefore, we need to be mindful of our duties. It is not by pelting a building with stones that we are going to win the battle. The important thing is to know how to show the world that Costa Ricans are worthy and will know how to defend our sovereignty. I beg all Costa Ricans who are here that if they really want to cooperate, they should accompany me to the ministry, where we plan to make up a list of all the people who want to volunteer if necessary, and to please abandon this area.

That was the public security minister. In the meantime, a Costa Rican Red Cross unit has arrived with a loudspeaker. They are appealing to the people to [words indistinct]. In the meantime here is the minister again:

[Echeverria Brealey] [words indistinct] Let us be mindful of our duties as a country. Costa Rica's position is a [words indistinct] (?firm position). Costa Rica's position is not to throw stones at a building. This is not the way to achieve victory. Our dignity is guaranteed by the dignity of the Costa Rican people. Valiant men do not stone a building, comrades. We have waged a very beautiful struggle at international forums. Right now the Somoza regime is coming to an end--for the good of America. We have to have the moral right to state our claims at any place, and if we do not fulfill our duties as citizens we will lose that moral right. What you would like to demonstrate is, of course, Costa Rica's dignity if Costa Rica needs you. I invite you to come with me to the ministry now so that we can draw up a list with your names in case it is necessary to call you to serve the country. It is not by throwing stones at a building that we are going to win the battle that Costa Rica has undertaken. It is with dignity and respect.

As a Costa Rican I invite you to please end this attitude and I invite you to accompany me to the Security Ministry to draw up [words indistinct] if you want to express solidarity with the Guard, the country, the government and dignity. But it is not by stoning an embassy that we are going to achieve that. I appeal to your commonsense. If Costa Rica loses the moral right which it has always maintained at international forums, we are actually doing more good to Somoza than really claiming our sovereignty. If we lost the right to be heard, we are helping Somoza. If we do not honor our international commitments, we are helping Somoza. If we want the Somoza regime to end, the voice of Costa Rica at the international forums must have the same value and the same respect that it has always had, and for that it is necessary that we know how to respect this family [presumably of the Nicaraguan ambassador].

I invite you, I urge you with all due respect to accompany me to the Security Ministry and to end this demonstration--which will not result in any benefits for Costa Rica or for the anti-Somoza cause. On the contrary, by it we discredit our country and we weaken the cause against Somoza. Please, Costa Ricans, help us, accompany us. You can rest assured that we will know how to command respect for Costa Rica's sovereignty and integrity. We count on a valuable nation. We count on all of you, but a valuable nation does not express itself by stoning a building. I hope you will accompany me. Help me so this will not be a [word indistinct] against our country.

Demonstrations at Embassy End

PA221200Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0629 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The situation outside the Nicaraguan Embassy is returning to normal. Our editor, Carlos Jimenez, at the Nicaraguan Embassy, gives us a report:

Radio Reloj listeners: Traffic has been resumed and the demonstration, the pickets, the group of youths, particularly Costa Ricans, has dispersed of its own accord following repeated requests made here tonight by the minister [public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey] over the loudspeakers of police patrol cars. The minister is here beside us with Deputy Minister Enrique Montealegre and other Public Security Ministry officials. They are pleased by this exemplary attitude of the Costa Rican people who protested and the demonstration of good manners they gave tonight. Mr Minister, please give us your comments over this station:

[Echeverria] I am very pleased as a Costa Rican by the demonstration of prudence shown by the people who came to the Nicaraguan Embassy to protest, to demonstrate the deep anguish which all Costa Ricans feel over this afternoon's incidents. I believe that the Costa Rican position gets stronger as long as we know how to respect our international commitments. These commitments oblige us to guarantee the physical integrity of Mr Lacayo and his family for the time that he remains in Costa Rica. He has been officially notified that he must leave the country within the next few hours.

I wish to go on public record concerning the fact that the people heeded the call for prudence and that as a Costa Rican I felt that our position is much firmer if we can demonstrate to the world that we are a civilized country, that we are ruled by the force of law and not by the law of force.

[Question] Mr Minister, what will the communications with Nicaragua be now, the commerce, our borders? We have also received reports that the airports are being guarded and armed.

[Answer] We have taken a series of measures which are logical and elemental under circumstances such as these, and the consequences which might result from the interruption of relations will become known with the passage of time.

[Question] Do you believe that the people, the university students, the labor unions and others will return here to protest?

[Answer] I hope not. I hope that they will understand that the Costa Rican position will become more firm as we demonstrate more respect for the rights of others.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you have any late reports from Nicaragua on the situation of the Civil Guards who are over there and when will the body of Lt Heriberto Sanchez Carvajal be returned?

[Answer] No, I have no reports. As you know I have been here for quite a while, but I consider it unlikely that we will have any further communication during the rest of the night. It will not be until early tomorrow morning that we will have reports on the matter.

[Question] Are we [as heard] going home, Mr Minister?

[Answer] To sleep and to close up.

[Jimenez] Thank you, Mr Public Security Minister. As he leaves the site of the Nicaraguan Embassy, everything is returning to normal. Cars are passing by, their passengers shouting slogans against Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza. All that is left here are four, five, six, seven or eight persons. Traffic is flowing again after practically 90 minutes during which tense moments were experienced on this Tuesday. It is 0033 now. Radio Reloj has brought you this news advance from the scene of the events where groups of Costa Ricans protested against the Nicaraguan Embassy following the incidents known to everyone and the suspension of diplomatic relations with General Somoza's government. Carlos Jimenez has reported for you.

Sandinist Solidarity Communique

PA220705Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0646 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front has issued a communique. The Sandinist National Liberation Front voices its solidarity with Costa Rica in view of the Nicaraguan National Guard's aggression against the Costa Rican Civil guard. The Sandinist National Liberation Front warns of the danger of a possible international warlike confrontation.

In a new communique, the Sandinist National Liberation Front denounces before the world the new aggression by the Somoza government against Costa Rica. It also warns about the danger of an international warlike conflict whose primary victims will be the peoples of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Central America in general.

On the other hand, the failure of the mediation influenced by imperialism led to the break of negotiations between the Broad Opposition Front and the mediation commission.

Citizens Volunteer To Fight

PA221313Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpts] Dear friends, we, Rodolfo Martin and Hugo Espinoza, are here in La Cruz, near the northern border, to report that following the [words indistinct] that created concern in the government and in all Costa Ricans after the National Guard attack against the Costa Rican Civil Guard, the situation is normal but naturally, of course, remains tense.

In Guanacaste, there has been a unanimous reaction. Thousands of citizens from Guanacaste have placed themselves at the disposal of the authorities. Throughout the night volunteers have come to the [Civil Guard] headquarters in Liberia to offer to fight the National Guard of Nicaragua.

HONDURAS

SANDINISTS TO LEAVE FOR PANAMA, FOREIGN MINISTER FOR SPAIN

PA211818Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1641 GMT 21 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Roberto Palma Galvez announced today, Tuesday, that the Panamanian Government is ready to receive 76 of the 100 Nicaraguan Sandinist guerrillas who are detained in this country. Palma Galvez also announced that the military junta is awaiting a prompt response from the Venezuelan Government, which is studying the possibility of receiving the remaining guerrillas.

These 100 Sandinists, as well as a large number who have already been sent to Panama, have been captured or have voluntarily surrendered to the Honduran Army since September following the uprising against Gen Anastasio Somoza's government.

Panamanian Ambassador to Tegucigalpa David Samuel Pere had said at first that his government was no longer capable of receiving any more Nicaraguan combatants, but now it has been announced that Panama will accept them.

The Honduran foreign minister added that he will probably leave for Madrid next weekend at the invitation of Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja. Palma Galvez will be accompanied by Vice Minister Miguel C. Bendeck and several diplomatic protocol officials.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA REFUSES TO RELINQUISH POWER, REAFFIRMS PLEBISCITE

PA220012Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 21 Nov 78 PA

[By special AFP correspondent Beatrix Denis]

[Text] Managua, 21 Nov (AFP)--At today's expiration of the deadline given by Nicaraguan President Somoza's opposition for him to relinquish power, Somoza replied with an emphatic "No." At a news conference held exclusively for foreign correspondents in which he spoke in English, Somoza reaffirmed that the only solution for Nicaragua's political crisis is the plebiscite proposed by the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN], which is now in power.

According to the plebiscite proposed by the PLN, votes will be counted on the basis of parties with the objective of determining the strength of each party and giving them a place in President Somoza's cabinet on that basis. The Nicaraguan president said that the plebiscite is "a very great concession" which he is making for the country. He denied that the United States had presented through its international mediation commission representative a proposal for a plebiscite different from that of the PLN.

Somoza affirmed that there is a conspiracy on the part of Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico to force him to give up power. He said that the heads of state of those countries coordinated their action when they attended the signing of the Panama [presumably canal] treaty last year.

The Nicaraguan president was asked whether he considered the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] or the Sandinist Front more dangerous for this government. He replied: "You have to take precautions concerning any opposition since there are no small enemies."

He also said: "I would not dare compare a democratic opposition, such as the FAO, with a violent opposition such as the Sandinists, who are acting outside the law." Somoza said that he had received information that the Sandinists might unleash a new offensive today or next week. He said that this attack would begin at the Costa Rican border, but warned that "We are ready to meet them and to take care of them."

The president said that if he left the presidency as the FAO desires, the result would be a power vacuum which the opposition forces would be unable to fill and that that would be "the beginning of the end."

Somoza charged Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez with sole responsibility for the present situation in Nicaragua and accused him of giving arms to the Sandinists. He said that Venezuela keeps its embassy in Managua open in order to grant asylum to the guerrillas and then train them in terrorism.

Regarding the report from the OAS Human Rights Commission, which condemns his regime, he said that the commission took that position because they do not know the real situation in Nicaragua and announced that his government is going to protest to the OAS for what he termed the "lack of objectivity" of the inter-American organization.

FAO SUSPENDS TALKS WITH MEDIATION COMMISSION

PA221205Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0430 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan opposition decided tonight, Tuesday, to end the conciliation talks which had been held since October with the desire to find a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan situation. All 13 political and labor organizations which are part of the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] met at the offices of the newspaper LA PRENSA in Managua and agreed not to continue talks with the members of the international mediation commission.

This evening, in the midst of great expectation, Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the FAO political commission, made public the historic communique of the united opposition which officially announced the suspension of the talks:

"The FAO fulfills its duty of informing the Nicaraguan people that, having exhausted the time established in the communique dated 6 November for obtaining positive results from mediation aimed at finding a solution to the Nicaraguan crisis, without having obtained any real gain in what the FAO considers are fundamental premises for the democratization of the country and the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Nicaraguan people, it has decided to continue unfalteringly in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship in which the youth and the people have generously shed their blood for the freedom and justice of our suffering fatherland.

"A few hours before the expiration of the deadline which was granted in a patriotic attitude, the mediation commission presented the FAO with a document which contains a proposal (the Washington plan) which will be answered in due time. This communique means that the mediation process has been broken off," leader Cordova Rivas emphatically said in replying to questions from newsmen.

BORDER CLASH WITH COSTA RICAN CIVIL GUARD REPORTED

National Guard Communique

PA220447Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Communique No 69 issued on 21 November 1978 by the Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard--read by announcer]

[Text] General Headquarters of the Nicaraguan National Guard, Managua National District, Tiscapa Esplanade of Nicaragua, 21 November 1978; communique No 69:

The Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard advises the people that a Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol invaded our territory at 1645 today, 21 November, attacking a Nicaraguan border patrol which, in defending itself, killed two, wounded two, wounded two others and captured one.

The (?clash) with the Costa Rican Civil Guard occurred on Nicaraguan territory in the area of the (name indistinct) creek and the Cavalzeta River. Capt Carmelo Diaz Jimenez of the Costa Rican Civil Guard, who was captured after the struggle, reported to Nicaraguan authorities that one of the dead was named Sanchez Carvajal and that he did not know the names of the wounded or the other dead person because they were from other units.

All of them are being taken to the military hospital in Managua. One member of the Nicaraguan patrol was stunned by a shot which hit his protective helmet.

The invasion of Nicaraguan territory constitutes one more provocation against our fatherland by Costa Rican authorities. Our army, with the prudence and firmness which characterize it, is always vigilant to protect our sovereignty.

[Signed] Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard

Ambassador to Costa Rica Speaks

PA220522Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Statement by Nicaraguan Ambassador Juan Bautista Lacayo--recorded]

[Text] [In progress] ...business sector of President Carazo. We saw in him a person with whom the common market would be intensified. Since he is a peaceful man we believed that our relations would improve in that field. Unfortunately, this has not occurred. We let the [word indistinct] government know on several occasions that all the incursions by the Sandinist guerrillas had the objective of bringing our two countries to the point of breaking relations.

On today's events my government has the statements of the wounded who are being looked after in hospitals there. Their statements were taken in the presence of witnesses from the diplomatic corps. They (?conceded) that this happened on Nicaraguan territory and I only wish to state my opinion that if this had occurred on Costa Rican territory, and at a distance of 3 km as has been stated by some, it would have been impossible for the Nicaraguan National Guard to carry the dead and wounded back to Nicaraguan territory because if it had occurred on Costa Rican territory there would have been many Costa Ricans who would have prevented those Costa Ricans from being taken to the Nicaraguan side.

I deeply deplore what has happened and deplore the interruption of relations. I hope that the break will not be for a long time and that we will soon shake hands again. I take this opportunity to say goodbye to all my friends here in Costa Rica.

Civil Guard Invasion Alleged

PA220218Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0209 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Attention listeners throughout the country! Here is a last minute report:

At approximately 1700 this afternoon in the place known as El Cerro de la Pimienta, patrols of the Costa Rican Civil Guard invaded Nicaraguan territory and attacked the Nicaraguan National Guard patrols stationed there. There was an exchange of gunfire. When the Nicaraguan National Guard repelled the aggression, there were two deaths in the Costa Rican Civil Guard, one wounded and one captain of the Civil Guard captured. The bodies are being transferred to the Managua morgue. They were killed in an invasion of Nicaraguan territory by Costa Rican patrols.

Further Comment

PA220400Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0248 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] We wish to state that this [invasion] is another flagrant violation of Nicaraguan territory. For several months aggressive forces from Costa Rica have been invading our national territory, an attitude which has caused great indignation among the Nicaraguan people. The people have expressed their disapproval because they are highly nationalistic and determined to defend the nation's sovereignty.

SOMOZA LIFTS CURFEW WHILE INTENSIFYING HOUSE RAIDS

PA211934Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 21 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 21 Nov (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza today lifted the curfew, but has intensified raids in many Managua suburbs in anticipation of a new guerrilla offensive. The measure came only a few hours before the deadline set by the opposition for Somoza to leave the country.

Somoza has also suspended the ruling imposed on the country's radio stations on 19 September which required the stations to broadcast official propaganda four times a day.

In contrast to these conciliatory measures, the National Guard this morning began house-by-house searches in many Managua neighborhoods. As a result of this action many weapons of various types have been seized, and it has been reported that several persons have been arrested. Military sources have reported that these weapons were going to be used in a new Sandinist offensive in Managua, the capital. It has been announced that military patrols have fired upon civilians in various parts of the city, but there is no report on casualties.

STATE OF SIEGE REPORTEDLY CONTINUES IN EFFECT

PA211358Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1330 GMT 21 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Anastasio Somoza's government announced today, Tuesday, the suspension of the curfew that has been in effect in Nicaragua since 12 October. The official announcement that the curfew had been suspended, even though the state of siege continues in effect, was made this morning through a national radio network.

According to an official Nicaraguan Army spokesman, due to the upcoming coffee harvest period and at the request of the country's farmers, the government is lifting the orders limiting the free circulation of people throughout Nicaraguan territory.

Somoza has suspended the curfew, which was effective between 2200 hours (0400 GMT) and 0400 hours (1000 GMT), precisely on the day that the deadline set by the Nicaraguan opposition for him to resign from the presidency and leave the country with his family expires.

The opposition reiterated yesterday, Monday, that if Somoza does not leave the country, the Broad Opposition Front would withdraw from the mediation talks sponsored by an international friendly cooperation mission made up of diplomats from the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. Nonetheless, Somoza's decision to suspend the curfew might make the opposition reconsider its deadline, which expires today at 1200 hours (1800 GMT). [as received]

NATIONAL GUARD SEIZES ARMS HIDDEN IN MANAGUA

PA211734Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1624 GMT 21 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Nov (LATIN)--The first signs that new armed actions against the government are being prepared came in the last few hours when the National Guard seized two important arms caches and some explosives in two residential areas in Managua, reliable sources reported today. An unidentified 26-year-old man who resisted arrest, according to the authorities, was killed at one of the locations.

In a house located in the Colonia los Robles neighborhood, in the capital's southern sector, the authorities seized what they described as "the largest arsenal seized so far in a single place. According to a police officer, "nobody was arrested there, but a driver's license made out to Jose Sablah Dabud, of Arab origin, was found there. According to the neighbors, he rented the house but left recently for El Salvador." According to the neighbors, several persons got into a station wagon and quickly drove away when the authorities arrived.

Another [word indistinct] was seized (?in Managua), near Las Piedrecitas Park. According to the authorities, a 26-year-old man guarding it resisted arrest and was killed.

In Colonia los Robles [words indistinct] the sign "Furniture Imported From Brazil," the National Guard found the following in a cellar: 40 missiles for 60-mm mortars, 50 grenades for Belgian FAL rifles, a 50-caliber machinegun, 30 cases of 50-caliber ammunition, several barrels containing gunpowder, several other barrels containing staples [grapas], 2 Garand rifles, 2 automatic carbines, a shotgun, more ammunition and Sandinist National Liberation Front literature. The security forces also seized a sack containing ammunition which was labeled: "Panama-via San Cristobal."

AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA LEAVES NOVEMBER 20 TO MEET SOMOZA

PA202147Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador to Costa Rica Lacayo has left for Nicaragua to meet with Somoza. He is leaving at this moment on a COPA flight to hold a meeting with the Nicaraguan chief of state.

Although nothing has been said about the subject of the meeting, it may deal with the situation in Nicaragua and in Costa Rica over the past few days. Lacayo is leaving for Nicaragua right now. This information has been confirmed by the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose.

SOMOZA CRITICIZES UNITED STATES ON IMF AID

PA220126Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Nov (AFP)--President Anastasio Somoza today accused the United States of restricting or delaying the credits which would permit him to solve the grave economic crisis that Nicaragua is experiencing. At a news conference the president described as unjust the decision made by Washington to delay the $20 million loan which the IMF was to grant his country. "How do they expect me to face the situation Nicaragua is experiencing if they impede my movements?" he said.

He also complained that the United States did not pay sufficient attention to the Latin American subcontinent and cited the example of decreased aid to the region by the Agency for International Development (AID).

He said that the center of Managua, which was devastated by the 1972 earthquake, was not reconstructed because it took more than 1 year to clear the area of rubble "and because it is owned by the wealthy class and we have no reason to help it." On the funds which were received through international aid, he said that they were used in the construction of housing for workers on the outskirts of the city.

Somoza denied that his family owns one-third of the country. "Our fortune was principally made in agriculture, and if we owned that much there would have been no strikes in the last several months," he said jokingly. He denied that the decision to double the size of the National Guard, now estimated at approximately 9,000 men, is an act aimed at provoking the opposition. "We are spending only 10 percent of our budget on all military activities, including the air force, and this figure is less on a per capita basis than that spent by Costa Rica, which only has policemen.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT REFUSES FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

PA211249Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1027 GMT 21 Nov 78 PA

[By AFP special correspondent Beatrix Denis]

[Text] Managua, 21 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) will reject any direct dialog with President Anastasio Somoza if the efforts of the mediation commission fail today.

In an interview with this correspondent, MDN leader Adolfo [as received] Robelo said that they will not accept any dialog beyond the deadline set by the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] for Somoza to resign or to leave power "because that would be a waste of time."

Robelo, who is considered by the opposition as one of the best qualified persons to form part of a provisional government junta, thinks that Nicaragua must undergo radical changes in its present political structures in addition to "putting an end to Somoza and Somozism."

Robelo said that the country must establish a social democracy and seek peace and stabilization. He said that if at midnight tonight important changes toward the democratization of Nicaragua have not taken place, the MDN will assume that the mission of the mediation commission has concluded in total "failure." This failure, he added, will have been produced by the intransigence of President Somoza who, according to Robelo, "has disregarded the voice of the people who in one way or another have stated their rejection of Somozism."

According to Robelo, the tripartite mediation commission has failed and now must let Nicaraguans solve their own problems. The MDN leader said that the struggle in Nicaragua must continue, but always through peaceful means and never through violence.

We Nicaraguans, he said, can resort to countless civic steps, such as strikes, street demonstrations, stoppages and boycotts to confront the Somozist regime. That, he recalled, was demonstrated before the arrival of the mediation commission.

Regarding the role of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in the proposed caretaker government, Robelo said that although the nation's democrats abhor violence, they also recognize that the FSLN has been waging a respectable war for 15 years and will therefore be recognized if it adheres to the 16-point plan proposed by the FAO.

The MDN, formed this year in the wake of the assassination of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and composed of professionals, businessmen and the middle class in general, summarizes its position by noting that Nicaragua must be democratic, more progressive and more dynamic.

FSLN COMMANDER HERNANDEZ COMMENTS ON COMING OFFENSIVE

PA212219Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has taken credit for the attacks on Los Sabalos and San Carlos. Commander Plutarco Hernandez said that Somoza can only be overthrown through violence since he is sick with power. He added that the FSLN is the only group which is prepared to overthrow Somoza. Hernandez said that they knew that the negotiations between the Broad Opposition Front, the Liberals and the mediation commission would fail. Here are statements by Commander Plutarco Elias Hernandez, member of the FSLN:

[Begin recording] [Hernandez] The only way to overthrow the dictatorship is through violence, which has occurred in Nicaragua for more than 150 years. Not even the liberal and conservative oligarchies have succeeded each other in a peaceful manner. Therefore, neither the liberal nor conservative oligarchies are going to yield or readily turn over power to the people. It is a struggle that has cost a considerable amount of blood over many years, and we believe that the only way to overthrow the dictatorship is through violent means. The only ones who can overthrow it are the members of the FSLN.

[Question] Plutarco, did the FSLN carry out the latest attacks in Los Sabalos and San Carlos?

[Answer] Yes, we have combat units throughout the territory, particularly in the western, southern and northern parts of the country. It is possible that there were clashes around Los Sabalos and San Carlos since we have units in those areas. There were also clashes near Masaya and Managua. They were clashes with BECAT [antiterrorist special brigade] patrols. There were also reports from Leon about clashes between our combat units and National Guard patrols.

[Question] What about the announced big offensive which has the Nicaraguan people leaving for other countries?

[Answer] That is the general offensive. These are big words. That offensive has to come. A general offensive has to be preceeded by military activities such as the ones which occurred in September--the death of Gen Reynaldo Perez Vega, the attacks on BECAT and National Guard patrols and command posts and other military actions which sparked the insurrectional fire of the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, we believe that a general offensive has to be preceeded by attacks and harassment campaigns to kindle in the Nicaraguan people the desire to join the attack and the insurrection. We believe that this will be coming very soon. As I said before, we do not see any sense in the negotiations. Somoza has become sick with power since his family has ruled for almost half a century. He is not going to yield peacefully or at a negotiating table. I think that the dictatorship will be overthrown through violence. As I said earlier, that has been the history of Nicaragua, even between the various bourgeois governments. [end recording]

HAVANA INTERVIEW WITH SANDINIST LEADER CONTINUES

PA171605Y Havana International Service in Spanish 2316 GMT 16 Nov 78 PA

[Part two of undated interview with "Sandinist leader" Jaime (Willog) Roman "somewhere" in Nicaragua--recorded]

[Text] [(Willog) Roman] Mr Bowdler, who is the principal mediator, has come here to impose first of all his conditions. Mr Bowdler has chosen a sector of local oligarchs and members of the bourgeoisie in order to place them next to Somoza's Liberal Party.

They [not further identified] have been implementing a policy intended first to ostracize the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and all the mass organizations which represent the large majority of Nicaraguans--workers, students, peasants--because they merely want to negotiate with a small portion of the big industrialists and businessmen.

On the other hand, we have to say that in the beginning the negotiators, who had been appointed by the so-called Broad Opposition Front [FAO], were in a position which was acceptable in a way--acceptable in the sense that they sought a solution which would spare us the repression which Somoza was undertaking against Nicaraguans when the uprising took place. However, the United States very soon showed its real face. It was not a matter of mediating but rather of reaching a negotiated settlement whereby Somozism would be able to break the opposition, the big opposition which was rising at that time.

It must be noted that most of our people were and are opposed to the dictatorship and the incumbent regime. They are opposed to the conditions which imperialism itself has imposed on us. Then, as the struggle becomes bloodier, as it becomes more determined on the part of our people, the mediators appear. What the mediators want to do is first of all to break the opposition, divide it, estrange the most positive elements--those who seek a peaceful, just solution--and actually negotiate with those who are willing to accept the dictates of imperialism and Somozism. This is the current situation.

The mediation commission of which U.S. envoy Bowdler is a part includes other countries which we cannot say are playing a real mediation role. The original [as heard] mediation commission is no longer representing even the FAO but a set of groups which have agreed to negotiate with Somoza while most of the Nicaraguan people have rejected that negotiation and now reject that mediation.

The guidelines of the United States' inverventionist policy and basically of the government--the recalcitrant sectors in the U.S. Government since it must be taken into account that the American people have often demonstrated their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people from Sandino's time--have been to keep our people's struggle, which recognizes the FSLN as its vanguard, from achieving a democratization which would really serve the interests of the Nicaraguan people.

The guidelines that I am talking about can be subdivided into three aspects. On the one hand, the United States is trying to break the bloc in opposition to Somoza by strangling the FSLN and trying to estrange the most progressive FAO sector in order to negotiate with the most reactionary sector and groups which still remain in that body of political groups.

Another U.S. measure has been to employ during the mediation process the forces of the military dictatorship, the repressive forces, to launch a large-scale escalation of crimes, persecution against our people and against the Sandinist Front in order to liquidate and smash the revolution and popular opposition which has risen up against the Somozist military dictatorship.

Of course, the interest of the United States in Nicaragua is to solve the political crisis which the Somozist military dictatorship--which is really a U.S. dictatorship--is experiencing. It is the intermediary dictatorship which has served the United States for more than 40 years to insure its interests and keep our people oppressed. The United States seeks the most reactionary solution, even if that reactionary solution entails the continuation of the government and autocratic, military regime of Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

Interview Concludes

PA190046Y Havana International Service in Spanish 2320 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Third and final portion of undated interview with "Sandinist leader" Jaime (Willogg) Roman "Somewhere" in Nicaragua--recorded]

[Willogg] The prospects [of the armed struggle] are determined to a great extent by the express determination of our people not to yield at any time, not to take a single step backward until they have overthrown the Somoza dictatorship. It is really very unlikely that there could be a solution to the crisis of the dictatorship and to the generalized crisis experienced by dependent capitalism in Nicaragua. It is very unlikely that a solution could be found without fulfilling the wishes of the great majority of Nicaraguans, which is precisely--unlike the solution proposed by the United States--that of eliminating, of overthrowing the political regime, which the United States has sought to maintain and support.

On the other hand, it is necessary to keep in mind that the forces that are negotiating at this time with the United States, or primarily with Somoza, do not represent in any way a large sector of our people. The groups that remain within the FAO [Broad Opposition Front] can barely be counted on one's fingers. They are organizations which, during a lengthy process, have separated from the Liberal Party itself, or have split from the Conservative Party--parties with similar histories which no longer have a role to play. On the other hand, there are emerging forces--the new social forces of the workers, the peasants, the students, the middle levels of production--which truly represent our people and which are, moreover, in the front line at the head of the struggle for democracy.

In our country there are two solutions possible within the democratization process. One is a reactionary solution that is not really a solution to the problem of Nicaragua, but is rather a reactionary solution to the crisis with which the dictatorship is faced at this time--which would later reopen the doors to another crisis. In this way we would be going from one crisis to another until we end this great problem, this great struggle.

The other solution is the truly democratic solution, the objectives of which are none other than to achieve political and labor freedoms, to give the workers participation in political solutions and government problems while at the same time achieving the social and economic progress for the great majorities of the Nicaraguan people and, thirdly, to move firmly toward true independence and the national self-determination for which Sandino fought over 40 years ago and for which the Sandinist Front is fighting alongside our people today.

I take advantage of this opportunity offered to me in solidarity by you fraternal newsmen who, disregarding the dangers involved in learning of our thinking and the work that we revolutionary Nicaraguans are doing for the liberty of our country, have come here to these heroic lands. I take this opportunity to address our heroic people to encourage them in their revolutionary struggle, to encourage them in their efforts to remain firm in the struggle against the Somoza military dictatorship in order to achieve the true democratization of our country.

It is very important for all Nicaraguans to know that only daily struggle and only sustained combat will deal blows to that 40-year-old tyranny. It is important for political strikes to be resumed, for local uprisings to again take place from within the deepest part of the truly progressive and revolutionary classes, for the armed struggle [to continue], for the squads and commands of the Sandinist National Liberation Front to again take to the streets to give their message of combat. Armed struggle, political strikes and local uprisings will again be the means of striking blows at the Somozist military dictatorship.

The true sons of Sandino remain on the path of struggle drawn by our general of free men. It is true that liberty cannot be won with flowers, but must be defended with weapons in hand.

We feel proud and at the same time committed to the duty of continuing to raise the flag of Sandino, the flag of Nicaragua's national sovereignty, the flag of social progress--of the progress which can give to the peasant, land; to the workers, better conditions; to the Nicaraguan woman, dignity; to the children of Nicaragua, schools, health and a happy and secure future.

We are now ready to shed our own blood for the liberty and democracy of our people. We will go to the end--to the very overthrow of the Somoza military dictatorship. This we promise to our people and to all the peoples of the world who feel solidarity toward us and who are at the same time committed to the overthrow of this opprobrious dictatorship, the enemy of all humanity.

We are absolutely confident of victory. Alongside our people, alongside the workers, the peasants and the patriotic sectors of our country, we are marching toward that definitive victory with the Sandinist cry of: A free fatherland or death!

SANDINIST LEADER GRANTS INTERVIEW TO ARAB PRESS AGENCY

JN221137Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 22 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Madrid, 22 November--Leader of the Sandinista National Liberation Front in Nicaragua (Francisco Dichez) has stated that the Sandinista Front appreciates the Ba'th Party's solidarity with its struggle and cause. He added that his is expected because "both of us belong to the world liberation movement."

In an exclusive interview with the INA Madrid correspondent here today, (Dichez) said that the Sandinista Front and the Ba'th Party are in one trench against imperialism. He asserted that the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the Sandinista Front are struggling to overthrow dictator Somoza, who is depending on a fascist force made up of the National Guard and some bourgeoisie as well as on U.S. imperialism, which is supplying him with volunteers, and Israel, which is supplying him with arms and military experts.

On the relationship between the Zionist enemy and the Nicaraguan regime (Dichez) said that both regimes have the same characteristics and depend on U.S. imperialism for their survival. He added that Israel, instigated by the United States, is currently helping the fascist regimes in Latin America.

He expressed his front's support for the Arab people's struggle. He added that the two peoples enjoy convergent views, both struggling for a just cause, both with a common enemy--imperialism. Their struggle is common and either's victory represents a victory for the other.

On the Camp David agreements the Nicaraguan leader said that these agreements cannot be legalized because the Palestinian people alone are concered with their cause. He added that these agreements are only a disgrace to the dignity of the Palestinian people. Granting Begin and As-Sadat the Nobel Prize is a disgusting matter. He said that any agreement achieved by imperialism can be neither legal nor legitimate.

CASTRO MEETS WITH MEMBERS OF CUBAN COMMUNITY ABROAD

FI211207Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The talks between representatives of the Cuban community abroad and Cuban authorities began yesterday afternoon in our country. Council of State President Commander in Chief Fidel Castro received the members of the community at the Palace of the Revolution. Also participating in the dialog were Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, vice-president of the Council of State; Interior Minister Div Gen Sergio del Valle; Council of State Member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura; Council of Ministers Executive Committee Secretary Osmani Cienfuegos and other state and government leaders.

The representatives of the Cuban community abroad began arriving in our country on 18 November. Some 75 persons representing various organizations and institutions of the community, are participating in the talks. The working session developed in an atmosphere of freedom, seriousness and mutual respect. The conversations will continue today at the Palace of the Revolution. A large group of newsmen, representing the main U.S. news agencies, are also in Cuba to report on the meeting's proceedings.

Foreign Ministry Press Note

PA211705Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Our country's Foreign Ministry has issued a press note on the first session of the dialog held Monday at the Plaza de la Revolucion in Havana between 75 members of the Cuban community abroad and a large government group led by President of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba Fidel Castro.

During the opening remarks of the meeting which was held in an atmosphere of full liberty, seriousness and mutual respect, Fidel Castro pointed out that there has not been any international pressure which forces Cuba to hold this dialog. It is, he said, an internal issue among Cubans and does not at all concern the United States.

Many members of the community then spoke and thanked Fidel and the Cuban Government for having organized the dialog which, in its first session, concerned primarily the release of prisoners being held for counterrevolutionary reasons and their entry into the United States and other countries.

A member of the community pointed out that many of these prisoners are imprisoned today for having participated in activities promoted by government agencies of the United States, and therefore it is surprising that now pressure must be exerted on that government in order to obtain admission of these prisoners to the United States.

Many delegates voiced their desire that the dialog be institutionalized in a permanent manner and that an organization be created that will be entrusted with the problems of the Cuban community abroad and will maintain an open exchange with Cuba in the cultural, academic, scientific, and educational fields.

Another member condemned those who maintain a belligerent attitude in some communities abroad and said that they behave like that because they have reached a modus vivendi of permanent hostility toward the Cuban revolution. A large number of the delegates condemned the U.S. economic blockade against Cuba. Many of the participants in the dialog said that they were proud of the achievements of the Cuban revolution in the fields of public health, education and culture.

One delegate pointed out that the meeting cannot be compared to a truce of two armies who suspend their battle in order to pick up the injured and then continue fighting, but to a meeting whose objective is to begin an era of national reconciliation.

The dialog will continue today, Tuesday, between our government and the 75 members of the community abroad representing various groups of Cubans residing in the United States, Venezuela, Spain, Panama and Puerto Rico.

Commentary on Talks' Importance

FL211518Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 78 FL

[Miguel Rivero commentary]

[Text] Since 9 September when Cuban President Fidel Castro held an interview with a group of Cuban and North American newsmen and proposed to begin a dialog with representative personalities of the Cuban community abroad, there have been several interesting reactions. The dialog has begun in Havana between representative figures of the community and leaders of the Cuban Government. We believe that it is worth reviewing some of the antecedents and appraisals of this situation.

The freeing of a group of prisoners on 21 October 1978, who along with their relatives traveled to the United States, was a practical and real demonstration of the seriousness of the Cuban proposal to begin a dialog with the community abroad. Bernardo Benes, vice president of the Continental National Bank of Miami, who headed the delegation of community members who took charge of transporting the freed prisoners to the United States, pointed out the importance of the deed and denounced the small group of counterrevolutionary elements who are opposed to the dialog. He said that they take advantage of others and for years have been living at the expense of their supposed counterrevolutionary actions, and that when the dialog with Cuba materializes they will have to go pick tomatoes. But it is important to analyze and ask ourselves about the importance of this dialog and why it has happened now.

Without a doubt the principal reason is found in the firmness and the prestige achieved by the Cuban revolution, which for 20 years has been successfully resisting the imperialists' blockade, threats and aggressions. On leaving, many thought that Cuba could not survive the blockade and the aggression encouraged and financed by the CIA. But 20 years have gone by and the Cuban revolution today shows, more than ever, its strength and firmness. According to some representative personalities of the community, more than 90 percent of its members have become convinced that the Cuban revolution arrived in the hemisphere to stay and that the counterrevolution has no future.

Another factor which permits the dialog is that the Cuban community abroad has maintained its national identity, language, customs, and in practice, it has become a national minority, objectively called on to struggle for its rights in North American territory, as do the Chicanos and the Puerto Ricans.

The Cuban revolution always has maintained a firm and principled attitude in facing the maneuvers of the imperialists and the aggression by counterrevolutionary elements. While they thought that they could make us give in or destroy the revolution through infiltration, invasion and pirate attacks, they received the fire of our guns as our worthy response and dozens of the best sons of the country paid with their lives the price which the defense of the revolution imposed.

But several 5-year periods have gone by and many of those elements have had to convince themselves of the uselessness of those actions. Far from weakening the revolution, these aggressions have served to fire our revolutionary spirit and to deepen our anti-imperialist convictions.

This principled position has its continuity in the proposals made by Fidel that we have nothing at all to discuss with the elements that are still members of counterrevolutionary groups. This distinction should be very clear and precise.

The social composition of the members of Little Havana of Miami, where the Cubans make up 80 percent of the Latin population and 35 percent of the total population of that city, is not homogeneous. The whole gamut of the prerevolutionary era of Cuban society is there. There are, for example, corrupt elements which live off gambling and prostitution.

Our youth may ask, why did so many Cubans leave? One has to remind them that at that time the U.S. Government launched a tremendous propaganda campaign and direct aggression against Cuba in an attempt to sow instability in the country to destroy the revolution. Suffice it to say that the parents were told that the communist Government of Cuba was going to take their children away from them, that they would be sent to the USSR and afterward would return brainwashed. This now appears ridiculous to us, but in the Cuba of 1959 and 1960, with all the inherited anticommunist prejudices, ignorance, illiteracy and backwardness, these were rumors which for many gullible people became possible realities. An example of how the mentality of some of these people was paralyzed in the 1950's was seen in a recent filmed news report in which a Cuban women resident in Miami shows photographs of palm trees and says they will help her to show some of her fellow citizens that there are still palm trees in Cuba and that not all were taken to the Soviet Union. It also is worthwhile to recall that several thousands in that Cuban community left before the triumph of the revolution searching for jobs because they could not earn a living in their country. This newspaper clipping which now appears on the screen reports that more than 11,000 Cubans obtained residency in the United States in 1958 alone. According to this same news clipping, the annual average number of Cubans who went to the United States in search of jobs between 1954 and 1958 was more than 10,000. This is the official figure on those who obtained residency. There were thousands of others who left with tourist visas and then did everything possible to remain there, earning a living on farms and in Key West factories.

Fidel said that the community abroad is interested in the issue of prisoners still in Cuba, visits to relatives and other matters. Regrettably, the release of prisoners is proceeding with a certain delay because of obstacles imposed by North American authorities which even want to establish a monthly quota, which would quickly delay the process. In the face of all this, the Cuban community abroad has reacted by showing its open willingness to the dialog. Representatives of religious groups, intellectuals, businessmen, bankers and youth organizations are willing to discuss the problems of the community. Fidel said that those who come to talk do not necessarily have to be friends or sympathizers of the revolution. The enemies of the past or the mistakenly misguided will have to discover a new world which not only manifests itself in the material sense with schools, hospitals or guaranteed jobs for all. It is also a case that they will find a people who speak the language of the future--internationalism, an analytical people who have matured very much politically, a people who, with their heroism and consciousness, have created the conditions to once again manifest the humanism and greatness that characterize their conduct.

Press Conference Held

FL221232Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, has granted a press conference at the conclusion of the meeting with a group of persons representing the Cuban community abroad, which was held at the Palace of the Revolution on 20 and 21 November.

In response to a question on the results of the meeting with the representatives of the Cuban community, Fidel said that considerable progress had been made. Referring to the visits, he said: We wish to make known the Cuban Government's readiness to receive visits by Cuban citizens residing abroad starting January. Our commander in chief noted that the visits will have to be individually in cases for humanitarian reasons and collectively for the rest. He add that those who left the country prior to and after the revolution, including those who left illegally, will be allowed to visit. Regarding Cubans who need to travel abroad, he said they will be allowed to do so if there is a need for humanitarian reasons.

In response to a question related to the prisoners, Fidel explained that it was the most debated point during the meeting, and that the Cuban Government is ready to set free 3,000 prisoners accused of crimes against the security of the state, so long as the United States admits them. He pointed out that during the meeting it had been proposed that a minimum of 400 prisoners be released every month and he explained that this could not be carried out in a massive way due to employment and reasons of inadaptability.

The representatives of the Cuban community abroad were asked to try to solve the problem of former inmates with respect to their departure for the United States. Our commander in chief affirmed that not all the prisoners would be released but only 80 percent of them. He said that those cases of serious crimes perpetrated by members of terrorist groups will not be set free. He added that there was no interest in our part to provide recruits for the ranks of terrorist groups, which are capable of perpetrating crimes such as the brutal and monstruous sabotage of the aircraft that blew up while flying from Barbados to Havana.

Fidel explained that prisoners have been set free for the last 20 years. In 1961 it was decided to set free most of the Giron invaders, and in recent years more than 12,000 prisoners have been released. In response to a question as to why the prisoners have been released, the leader of the revolution stated that now the conditions for such an action are in order but before this could not even be thought of because of the great U.S. hostility toward the Cuban revolution.

3,600 Prisoners To Be Released

PA220741Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0730 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 22 Nov (EFE)--Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz announced during a news conference tonight that his regime will soon release 3,000 political prisoners and added that a short time later another 600 prisoners accused of minor crimes against the state will also be released. Castro added that the United States is expected to receive those prisoners who want to go there. The Cuban chief of state's announcement thus starts the largest operation involving the release of political prisoners known in the contemporary world.

FIDEL CASTRO DISCUSSES MIG-23 PLANES

PA221308Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1007 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Havana, 22 Nov (AFP)--President Fidel Castro confirmed today that Cuba has Mig-23 planes but said that they are only for defensive purposes and disclosed that they have been here for approximately 1 year.

Castro described as "the height of folly and a dragged out farce" the alarm which has been unleashed in the United States over the Mig-23 planes of the Cuban Air Force. Castro said that the planes are strictly for defensive purposes; they have been in Cuba for approximately 1 year and they became operational in routine training flights 8 months ago.

"None of this information is news to the United States, whose intelligence services are not so stupid that they did not know about this, the Cuban president said. [quotation marks as received]

The presence in Cuba of the Mig-23's with nuclear warheads had been announced last week by the U. S. Government, which voiced great concern and ordered the resumption of espionage flights over the island.

Castro hosted a news conference early this morning in which he announced the release of 3,600 political prisoners and other prisoners charged with similar crimes. The issue of the Mig-23's was brought up by the newsmen.

"We would have to ask the U.S. Government for the reasons for this pseudo-crisis, this farce which has been artificially fabricated, this height of folly," Castro said.

In an angry voice the Cuban president said that of the two countries his country should be alarmed by the "tens of thousands" of strategic bombers, nuclear missiles, and other mass destruction armaments which the United States has, shows off and constantly moves around in its vicinity.

The present U.S. administration "continues its hostility toward us," the Cuban president commented in the first more or less direct criticism that he has made about President Jimmy Carter since Carter reached the White House.

"We thought that it was less hostile toward us than the previous ones, but recently we have had evidence that it continues being hostile," he added in an obvious reference to the resumption of flights now being made by the SR-71 "blackbird" espionage aircraft.

President Castro then denied that he expected any gesture of good will from the U.S. Government following the announced liberation of political prisoners. "We do not want them to do anything. We are not interested. They can do as they please. We are not going to beg gestures from the United States," he stated emphatically.

RELIGIOUS CULTS IN UNITED STATES DRAW COMMENT

FL220231Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The bloody events which took place in a religious colony located in the jungle of Guyana, taking the lives of about 400 people--including old people, women and children--are part of the growing violence which characterizes the numerous sects proliferating in the United States. A special PRENSA LATINA report signed by newsman (Bob Rutka) states that maybe the most bloodchilling aspect of all of this is the surprising similarity between the so-called People's Temple, the protagonists of the events in Guyana, and the other psuedo-religious North American sects.

The commentary states that all of them are part of the publicized Christian resurgence in the United States. They primarily devote themselves to attracting youth who have been alienated by the society using refined psychological and physical techniques to keep them under their control and providing the chiefs of these psuedo-religious groups with power and riches. After citing some of the many cases which have occurred recently in which intimidation and violence have played important roles, the PRENSA LATINA newsman analyzes the characteristics of the sect which led hundreds of persons to an apparent mass suicide, or according to the latest known versions, to a collective massacre.

Created some 25 years ago, the sect called the Temple of the People or the People's Temple identified itself with the Christian movement.

Nevertheless, some of its former members have accused its founder, Jim Jones, with being in favor of slavery, practicing simulated and actual mass torture sessions, during which the members were beaten. In addition, members were forced to hand over their belongings to the chief of the sect, including the greater part of their salaries. In an attempt to maintain control over those members who would try to leave the sect, they were forced to sign confessions to fictitious crimes, documents which were then used by the sect chiefs to blackmail some of the recalcitrant members.

Under these conditions some 1,200 members of the sect established themselves in the middle of the Guyanese jungle and began working on an agricultural project. But at the same time all indications seem to show that Jim Jones and his innitiates proceeded to use physical violence, supported by guards who would deal out beatings, torture and humiliations and which could rely on an arsenal of 200 to 300 rifles, submachineguns and pistols. In this situation a group headed by Congressman Leo Ryan went to the sect's colony to investigate numerous denunciations when he was attacked and shot to death at dusk. Afterwards the Guyanese police found close to 400 bodies in what up to now has been called a collective suicide, although the latest reports allow one to surmise that there was also a massacre.

The commentary by the PRENSA LATINA newsman concludes by stating that these elements have taken advantage of the confusion and alienation in which many youth live in North American society, who have been easily captured by sects offering them a cloak of protection, security and community, both physical and psychological, and the promise of realizing aspirations which are denied them in the society in which they live. It concludes by stating that these sects have managed to control what are real armies of people able to resort to anything, including mass suicide and massacres, to reach their objectives.

COMMENTARY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF NONALINED SUMMIT

FL212007Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 78 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Text] Cuba is making the appropriate preparations to guarantee the success of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries movement. Our state is making all its modest efforts, materially and politically, so that the event to be held in Havana in September 1979 will fulfill the principal aims of the nonalined countries.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, in recent statements regarding his current tour of members of the movement, said the success of the sixth summit conference will reinforce the unity and anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist nature of the movement.

Only cohesiveness and close coordination of the nonalined countries in their political positions and work can assure the success of their objectives in the face of reactionary forces which are boldly endeavoring to create splits, divide and weaken the movement. Yankee imperialism and its allies, especially the Maoists, have mobilized their agents against the holding of the summit conference in Havana in an attempt to undermine the prestige of the Cuban revolution and our people's capability of guaranteeing the most complete success of the summit. These maneuvers became evident at the ministerial level meeting in Belgrade and in the travels of North American and Chinese officials to the nonalined countries of Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. It is logical for the imperialists to be concerned over the holding of this summit conference.

Their debts, contracted as a result of their historically reactionary, discriminatory and exploitative policy, make them fear the progressive and insistent demand for just relations and respect for nations which characterize the nonalined countries movement.

During the current period in which they are plotting to practically destroy the Palestinian people, sustain racist regimes like those of South Africa and Rhodesia, hatch alliances between Arab governments and Israeli Zionism, definitely absorb Puerto Rico as a Yankee colony and prevent the national liberation of nations, essentially in Africa, the enemies of liberty and progress fear the united and coordinated action of the nonalined countries. Those who are planning to form new military alliances in the Atlantic, those who support the most reactionary forces that attack nonalined countries like Angola, Mozambique or Ethiopia, are trying to prevent unity of the movement. And the Chinese leaders--who have been unable to prevent the revelation of their concubinage with imperialism and their betrayal of peoples and forces of progress, peace and socialism--have joined in this action.

This is why the cohesiveness of the nonalined countries and the importance of coordinating their actions in the struggle for a new international economic order to put an end to the unfair commercial and trade mechanisms imposed by the developed capitalist countries, are of momentous significance.

On his current tour, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has had contacts with his counterparts and with prime ministers and chiefs of state in connection with preparations for the sixth summit conference. And the identity of viewpoints which prevails toward solutions that must be given to the most crucial problems of the present world is encouraging. The nonalined countries movement is a force of significant influence in international events. Its principles and objectives cover the most eager aspirations of progressive mankind. And the summit conference to be held in Havana will reaffirm these aspirations and will contribute to the unity of efforts to attain these aspirations. Cuba, elected to host the great conference, will, as always, do everything within its capability to strengthen unity of the nonalined countries and for the success of the conference and future activities of the movement.

JOSHUA NKOMO ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS 20 NOV

FL211203Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU] departed yesterday afternoon. Nkomo had been visiting our country accompanied by a delegation since 15 November. During his stay in Cuba he was received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee.

MALMIERCA VISIT TO INDIA ENDS; AFGHANISTAN VISIT BEGINS

For Havana Radio and Delhi ISI reportage on the presumed text of a communique issued on the 18-21 November visit of Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca Peoli to India, and his subsequent visit to Afghanistan beginning 21 November, see the South Asia section of the 22 November Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

LIONEL SOTO, DELEGATION VISIT PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS IN LISBON

For a Portuguese communist weekly AVANTE report on the 7-12 November visit in Lisbon of a delegation led by Central Committee member Lionel Soto and their meeting with the Portuguese Communist Party leadership, see the Portugal section of the 22 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

COLOMBIA

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT CONFIRMS BRIBERY CHARGES

PA210252Y Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 15 Nov 78 p 1 PA

[Text] Guillermo Franco Camacho, director general of customs, yesterday confirmed the veracity of reports published by EL SIGLO on Sunday and Monday on bribery in the customs department. He revealed that lawyer Jaime Serrano Barco has already been fired and that the attorney general's office is conducting an investigation of others involved in the scandal.

In a message to EL SIGLO Director Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, the customs director confirmed that Augusto Wargner Pinilla, Diego Quijano Escobar and Marco Fidel Ortiz had delivered recordings to him on 6 November but without transcripts. Nevertheless, after they swore to the veracity of the recordings, Serrano Barco was dismissed.

Franco Camacho added that the available documents were sent to the attorney general's office on 25 October to initiate a disciplinary investigation of any one found to be involved in the reported irregularities.

According to the transcripts of the recordings published by EL SIGLO, lawyer Jaime Serrano Barco had asked three members of the customs guard for 300,000 pesos to squelch a complaint lodged against them for asking for bribes for not seizing contraband.

Alvaro Perez Vives, secretary general of the presidency of the republic, announced that the government will today request a thorough investigation to verify the irregularities discovered in the customs department.

BRIEFS

TEXTILE EXPORTS--Bogota--The government announced today that Colombia's textile exports have been brisk this year despite the crisis plaguing the sector. The foreign trade institute reported that textile exports amounted to $64.2 million during the first half of 1978. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 78 PA]

GUYANA

DETAILS PROVIDED ON COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

FL211630Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 15 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 FL

[Text] Guyana and Cuba yesterday formally signed a wide-ranging programme of bilateral co-operation for 1979 with Economic Development Minister Desmond Hoyte announcing that its aspects could have serious implications for developments in the Caribbean.

After the formal signing ceremony in the conference room of the Economic Development Ministry, Minister Desmond Hoyte said that the documents covering the 1979 joint working programme were signed "in the full understanding that these reflect the determination of the two peoples to march together in solidarity and unity, in the Caribbean and in the forums of the world."

Both sides have also agreed on the articles that will be included in a trade agreement and a date is now to be set for the formal signing of such an agreement under which a list of goods to be traded between the two countries would be settled.

Highlights of the working programme for 1979 are:

Guyana would send agricultural mechanics to be trained in Cuba on the functioning and maintenance of equipment used in the sugar industry.

A sugar cane mill engineer from Cuba is to come here to look at the local milling operations on estates.

An exchange of specialists between the two countries to look at the 'smut' disease which affects the sugar industry in both Guyana and Cuba.

A study of an analysis done by two Cubans on the use of electronic data processing in the sugar industry.

Further exchange of information in the sugar industry by way of documentation and a general exchange of experience in the industry.

Under the programme, worked out by the fourth session of the mixed Guyana-Cuba commission after a little under a week of discussions, Guyana will also send two tobacco specialists to observe the techniques of tobacco growing in Cuba.

In addition, in the agricultural field, there is to be an exchange of information on the cultivation of legumes and black beans during the year.

Under the section covering educational and cultural co-operation, Guyana will grant three scholarships to Cubans to do post-graduate studies at one of that country's higher educational institutions and in addition Cuba is to consider giving 30 scholarships to Guyanese in the fields of medicine, veterinary medicine, dental technology, dentistry and engineering.

Ten Cuban teachers in English are also to come here next year for intensive training in the use of the English language.

Signing the agreements for the working programme for Guyana was Minister Hoyte while the Cuban Minister of Sugar, Marcos Lage Coello, signed for Cuba.

In his remarks the Cuban minister, who also headed his country's team to the discussions, said that the action resulting in agreement for a basic trade agreement reflected the efforts of both parties to trade under mutual advantages.

He was appreciative of the help Guyana has given Cuba in the studies related to the fight against the 'smut' disease in the sugar cane industry.

He also hinted at the possibility of Cuba buying Guyanese calcined bauxite for use in the Cuban developing refractory industries in the future, based on the studies Cuba has done of this country's calcinated bauxite.

He said, "the signing of this agreement, a result of our discussions which have just finished, is only the beginning of a greater thrust of mutual benefit to our respective countries."

The Cuban minister went on, "this agreement constitutes a demand of both our peoples and a mandate from our respective governments...we are all committed to its happy implementation and its efficient and complete carrying out shall be our major satisfaction."

Minister Hoyte described the work done by this fourth joint commission as just one of the several areas of co-operation between Guyana and Cuba and he expressed the hope that the years ahead would bring increasing contacts between the peoples of the two countries at all levels.

He also felt that Guyana-Cuba co-operation would be further strengthened to the mutual satisfaction and benefit of both countries.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC ON LUMBER EXPORTS

PA172311Y Paris AFP in English 2029 GMT 17 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 17 Nov (AFP)--China and Guyana have signed an agreement here whereby China will purchase 400,100 cubic feet of hardwood logs worth about 2,000,000 dollars. [Words indistinct] development said today this was the first time this republic was selling logs extracted from the [word indistinct]. China has undertaken to provide Guyana with the results of its research and experiments in converting the logs into lumber products. Guyana has been exporting only timber products to China since both countries established diplomatic relations in [word indistinct].

JAMAICA

JLP WANTS GOVERNMENT REPLY TO ELECTORAL REFORM

FL171545Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Nov 78 p 15 FL

[Text] The JLP [Jamaica Labour Party] opposition wants the government to give a final reply within the next two months to the opposition's appeals for electoral reform, before enumeration begins in January for the March 1980 parish council elections and for any likely referendum.

Mr Seaga's latest appeal came on Sunday, simultaneously with a declaration that his Jamaica Labour Party favoured a republican system of government for Jamaica whereby a president would replace the governor-general, the queen's representative, and the queen as constitutional head of state.

The opposition leader's statements were made on Sunday afternoon in Montego Bay as he addressed a JLP-sponsored "rap session" with party adherents, at the Rose Hall Inter-Continental Hotel. He spoke about electoral reform and observed that if the old electoral system and old voters' lists were not changed to accomodate the upcoming enumeration "the country would be exposed to the same bogus system as before."

Emphasis

Seaga said that this was why the opposition was putting great emphasis on immediate electoral reform. "Otherwise, to use a phrase spoken by Prime Minister Michael Manley several years ago when he was opposition leader, democracy in Jamaica might well 'fly through the window.'"

Mr Seaga also told the session that he would be replying on Tuesday in Parliament to a speech made last week in Parliament by Deputy Prime Minister P.J. Patterson on the question of electoral reform.

The opposition leader said that one of the main reasons his party was pressing so hard for a reform in the country's electoral system was to ensure fair elections if the present government was forced to resign at any time, which was highly possible at the moment. If this happened the government could be reassured of victory at the polls "under the present corruption system, and in this case we would be back to square one," Seaga observed.

The opposition leader told the meeting that the country was deteriorating at such a fast rate that there was a planned reduction by government in the country's standard of living over the next three years. He said Jamaicans were now losing certain options, among which was the replacement of skilled personnel who were now migrating en masse.

Turning to the question of Jamaica becoming a republic, Mr Seaga said: "We have reached a state where we do not need regal power." He said that a republican system whereby there was an executive president could not meet with the approval of his party.

PUERTO RICO

SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL ASKS FOR UN COMMISSION HEARING

FL211521Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1445 GMT 21 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, has announced that he has requested the Fourth UN Commission to hear his explanation of the scope of the recently adopted resolution of the decolonization committee. If his request is approved, Mari Bras will be the first Puerto Rican to speak before the Fourth UN Commission on colonial cases while the UN General Assembly is in session.

Mari Bras read the contents of a letter he has sent to the chairman of that commission, Leonid (Dulvich), permanent representative of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. In the letter the Puerto Rican leader points out that the resolution adopted by the UN decolonization committee on 12 September of this year had an extraordinary impact on his country's political life.

The 12 September UN resolution reiterates Puerto Rico's right to self-determination and independence, exhorts the United States to transfer to the island the powers of government and advocates freedom for Puerto Rican political prisoners. It also admits the possibility that, once the powers of government are transferred, Puerto Ricans might establish a free association with the United States and rejects the annexation to that country as a way to decolonize the island.

For Juan Mari Bras the audience before the Fourth UN Commission by itself would be an important precedent. He recalled that a similar petition made by the Puerto Rican nationalist and proindependence parties had been previously denied. The first anti-colonialist leader to address the Fourth UN Commission was Guinea's revolutionary Amilcar Cabral.